THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.
J. A. ENGELHARD, Editor and Prop.
TO WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

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Wilmington Journal.
WILMINGTON, N. C.:
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1872.

The Prospect in Ohio.

The change in the aspect of political affairs in the last ten days has been truly remarkable. Upon the five States that vote next Tuesday week, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Nebraska, all eyes are now turned in order to discern, if possible, some indication of the result of the pending State campaigns. The special interest felt in these local campaigns is, of course, due to the fact, generally conceded we believe, that if the Greeley movement develops a substantial Republican strength in those States in the local elections, it will put the result in November almost beyond a doubt.

Ohio is, perhaps, just now attracting the greatest attention, possibly because of the specially cheering events that have transpired in the last few days. Two weeks ago we had scarcely any hope of carrying that great State; now, however, we shall be disappointed if it does not cast its vote in favor of the party of Union and Conciliation.

The following sensible and well considered article from the New Haven *Register*, presents in an unusually clear and satisfactory manner the condition of affairs in that State. The *Register* says:

"The Democratic and Liberal Republican State Central Committees of Ohio, have announced three hundred meetings in that State before the day of election, October 8th, by the ablest speakers supporting the Cincinnati ticket. There is no dissatisfaction between the two committees in regard to the composition of the ticket, which was nominated by the Democratic State Convention. The Liberal Republicans were offered the first place on the ticket, and General Brinkerhoff was named for Secretary of State, and the nomination of Wiley was then made.

"Probably the vote of no other State will afford so fair a test of the strength of the Liberal movement. In Pennsylvania, the Republicans have nominated a "ring man," one of the addition, division and silence sort, and there are, it is claimed, many Republicans who will refuse to vote for the friend and partner of Yerkes. On the other hand, Mr. Buckalew is exceptionally strong. In Indiana, Morton is colonizing the State with negroes, and plotting other crimes against the ballot-boxes of his State. Whether a fair vote can be had remains for the future to decide. But in Ohio there are no reports of a like character.—Every man will have an opportunity to vote, if he is entitled to vote, and to vote only once. The candidates are both popular men, and we have yet to hear of a single charge affecting the character of either. General Wikoff will poll every Republican vote, and General Wiley every Democratic and Liberal, which can be counted on for Greeley. If there are any Liberals who believe that they can vote against the latter and still carry the State for Greeley, they are poor politicians. In 1868, the vote at the presidential election was only two thousand more than in October, and it is probable that the vote, two weeks from Tuesday, will be larger than in November. In one respect the Ohio vote will not be a fair test. Ohio was strongly in favor of Adams, and decidedly opposed to the nomination of Greeley.—The opposition was stronger in Ohio, and more outspoken than in any other State. Many who had looked to Cincinnati, turned towards Philadelphia, even after endorsing the address and platform adopted by the Cincinnati Convention.—Stallo, Matthews and Hoadley are now stumping for the administration which they denounced as wholly corrupt. But the Liberal movement has been gaining strength even in that State. The Cincinnati *Commercial*, the most influential Republican paper in Ohio, has been doing excellent service, in its own way. Several local German Republican papers have been advocating the election of Greeley, and now comes the Cincinnati *Volksblatt*, the oldest and most influential German Republican paper in the United States, after a long delay, declared in favor of Mr. Greeley, and Mr. Hassaurek, its editor, has taken the stump. The meaning of all this is that the Germans of Ohio, the great majority of whom have been Republicans, are going to vote for Greeley and Brown. Therefore we are willing to make the vote in Ohio a test.

"At the October election, in 1868, the total vote of the State was 516,747, and the Republican majority was 17,383. The October elections decided the contest, and in November this majority was increased to 41,428. A year later, when Mr. Pendleton was the Democratic candidate for Governor, he was defeated by only 7,518 majority, and last year the majority went up to 20,108, but the total vote was 60,000 less than in 1868. Probably the total vote this year will be about 550,000. The Liberal Republicans claim a strength of over 20,000. It is evident that the Liberals have been growing more and more hopeful of carrying the State, and especially since Carl Schurz made his triumphal march through it. A victory in that steady-going Republican State would be decisive of the November contest."

Grant—What He Knows about Navy Yards and their Uses!

People generally have a simple sort of idea that navy yards have something to do with the navy; in fact that they are places where ships are built or fitted for sea, and it is this idea that has reconciled them to the enormous appropriations of money that the Government from time to time declares to be absolutely necessary for their support. However true this may have been in other days, it is evident that the present administration acts upon an entirely different notion. Now-a-days the navy yard is treated as a part of the internal political machinery of the Radical Party. This conversion from a national war power to a partisan political one, however strange it might have seemed in other days, is in perfect accord with the notion of the "eternal fitness of things" of an administration whose policy may be summed up in the words, "anything to re-elect Grant.' The Alabama Claims, Ku-Klux Legislation, Suspension of writ of *Habeas Corpus*, Civil Service reform, in their inception, conduct and conclusion, were all shaped with a view to this end.

As a matter of course the navy yards have had to bear their share of the burden, and so we find, no matter whether it be in Maine or California, upon the Atlantic or upon the Pacific coast, the same inexorable rule prevailing—"anything to re-elect Grant."

But let us come to details.

In the State of Maine, just opposite to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, there is a navy yard called the Kittery, or Portsmouth navy yard. There are no ships being built there, and during the months of March and April of this year the officers in charge of the yard began on the score of economy to discharge supernumerary workmen. On the 15th of July there were only four hundred and fifty men employed. On the 9th of September, in less than sixty days, the number of workmen was increased to two thousand! During the war, when this yard was full of work, the total expense of the executive management was four thousand seven hundred dollars per annum; last year the expense was twenty thousand six hundred and eight dollars, and there was less work done than during any year of the war!

There is not legitimate work enough to keep all these extra people employed, but still there is no difficulty in making a show of keeping them at work; for, though it requires a special appropriation by act of Congress to build a new war ship, which, being a matter of public record, renders it unavailable for mere party purposes, it does not require any such publicity to repair a vessel to any extent and involving almost any amount of money. The Kittery navy yard and the Radical party are fortunate in that "the old Illinois, an immense steam frigate, the construction of which was begun in 1864, is still on the stocks. She is rotting as fast as repaired, and having served as the political trump card in time past, is now made to subserve the interests of Grant's re-election in November. A force of one thousand three hundred men is now employed in tearing the hull to pieces. At the present rate of progress it will require at least ten years to complete the job. Add to the original cost of the vessel the wages of these men for that time, and to this the cost of the new ship to be built under the same name—as it will all be charged to the account of the Illinois—the cost of her repairs and subsequent construction, as explained, will not fall short of sixteen million dollars."

But this is not all of the resources of the Administration at that lucky Kittery yard in case the exigencies of the party should demand a larger increase. "The iron-clad monitor Massachusetts is also ready for repairs. She has now been on the stocks in a damp ship-house for years. She is in a rotten condition, and is not worth the repair necessary to make her a seaworthy craft."

It is said instead of there being a need for one thousand four hundred and fifty extra workmen on the morning of the Maine election, that legitimate work for fifty additional men, at the outside, could not be found! It is said, too, that no pronounced fixed Grant or Greeley man can find employment at the navy yard. The only eligible men are those "open to conviction."

In Norfolk, also, attention is called to the fact that "old vessels, which have long since performed their functions in the department, are now brought to the surface with the view to repairs and other work of an ostensibly necessary character unearthed, to afford employment to men whose votes it is hoped will be influenced at the coming Presidential election."

In New York we are told that "it is perfectly notorious that the Administration means to get a large vote out of the Brooklyn yard this year, and every man in public life knows just how it will be done."

These are the facts, as we gather them from our exchanges, in regard to the Atlantic coast.

Let us turn now, for a moment, to the Pacific coast.

The navy yard at Mare Island, is in Solano county, California. The county has been closely balanced for five or six years past, the majority for either side never exceeding a hundred. At the election for Governor in last September the Radical majority was one thousand three hundred and forty! It so happens, too, that the aggregate vote of the county was increased just about one thousand three hundred votes, though the county was only a second or third class one as to population! What are the facts:

"For weeks before the election for State officers in September last, the State was scoured for men to be employed at Mare Island. As a rule, pains were taken to select for employment men who were Democrats. Times were dull, and the offer of the liberal wages paid at the Government Navy-Yard for several weeks was a temptation very hard to be resisted in the depressed condition of the labor market. The result was that a very large body of workmen and laborers, from 1,200 to 1,400, was in the Government employment at the Navy-Yard on the day of the election in September. As events showed, the voting of this number of men, what votes they should cast, how they should cast them, in what divisions, and under what control, was a matter thoroughly organized beforehand by the officials. The entire proceedings were conducted with military precision and regularity. On the morning of the election operations were commenced before the opening of the polls by moving a gang of men from the Navy Yard to the polls at one of the two precincts where the Navy Yard vote was to be cast. At these polls the officers of election, acting under authority of the State, had provided, as is usual where a large vote is expected, a gangway of timber, through which the voters pass up to the ballot-box, going in at one end and coming out at the other. Such a gangway, being nearly shoulder high, secures for the voter protection from interference, and at least some freedom of changing or scratching his ballot while he is passing through to the ballot-box to deposit his vote. This structure the gang from the Navy Yard, in gross violation of the law, tore down before the eyes of the officers, who were too few to resist them. This left every Navy Yard workman as he went up to vote completely under the eye of the foreman or "boss" of his gang, standing by for the purpose.

This was not the worst. Twelve or thirteen hundred men were marched up in gangs, each gang with a foreman at its head, each man in the gang with a ticket, marked with his number on the pay roll at the yard, and there put into his hand.—This ticket he voted under the eye of his foreman, and as each man voted that ticket the foreman checked him off on the pay-roll in his hand. In that way were thirteen or fourteen hundred votes cast."

For these statements we are indebted to the speech of Senator Casserley, delivered in the United States Senate, 13th May, 1872, who declared he "had taken unusual pains to ascertain the facts when they were fresh."

And yet President Grant and his administration asked to be kept in power for four years longer!

WE republish this morning the letter of our correspondent giving the particulars of the recent outrage by a Deputy United States Marshal in breaking up a meeting of the King's Mountain Baptist Association.

No graver offense against the rights of citizens could have been committed, yet we venture to say that these Federal officials will go scot free from any punishment General Grant may cause to be inflicted upon them.

Four years ago Riddick Carney, a citizen of Pitt county, was assaulted in his own house by a Federal officer with negro troops. The troops killed Carney's son, wounded his son-in-law, pillaged and plundered the house, set it on fire and then watched the flames until the house, with its owner in it, was burned to the ground. Men are indeed no longer burned, but our condition is not much improved. A Deputy United States Marshal takes a file of soldiers, surrounds a church filled with people, breaks up the meeting and arrests even women and children at the point of the bayonet! Are we dogs that we should have these things put upon us? Are we cowards that we submit to them?

Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar.

The announcement that this gentleman is a candidate for Congress in the Northern District of Mississippi, brings back times of the good old days when the country rejoiced in peace, plenty and prosperity.

As a young member of the Old Congress, representing the same Northern District, Mr. Lamar won for himself an enviable national reputation. But the announcement brings back days of adversity, as well as of prosperity.

When the war began, Mr. Lamar at once entered the army, and served as Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment until ill-health rendered further service in the field impossible. But Ex-President Davis knew Lamar too well to permit even ill-health to deprive the Confederacy of the benefit of his services, and he accordingly sent him to Europe upon a secret mission of the gravest character. Upon his return home his health having been somewhat re-established, Colonel Lamar was once more atttached to the Army of Northern Virginia.

A single incident will show the generous soul of the man. On the morning of the evacuation of Petersburg, a time when few men were unselfish enough to think of others, he came with his purse to a brother officer and forced him to share it.

When the surrender had taken place, we sought Colonel Lamar to say farewell. An officer present spoke of leaving the country, and asked what he proposed to do. Well do we remember the words of his noble reply, as with trembling voice and tears unrestrained, for it was a day on which strong men wept without shame, he said: "I shall stay with my people and share their fate. I feel it to be my duty to devote my life to the alleviation, as far as in my power lies, of the sufferings this day's disaster will entail upon them."

From that day to this we have not seen Colonel Lamar, nor do we know what his course has been, but we feel assured that the man whose thoughts in that hour of agony rested not upon himself, but found shape and expression in a determination to devote himself to the service of the people who had reposed confidence in him has been true to his noble resolution.

A man of bigger heart or bigger brain it has never been our fortune to meet. We pity the Radical, scallawag or carpet-bagger who stands up before him!

Consul General Butler.

One George H. Butler, a notorious blackguard, has for several years been United States Consul General to Egypt. He was, of course, appointed to the position by President Grant, a circumstance easily accounted for, by the fact that the man is a nephew of Beast Butler, whom the President wished to conciliate. It is needless to dwell upon the importance of having honest, honorable and intelligent persons to represent the United States in foreign countries. It is not speaking too harshly to say that a large proportion of our representatives abroad disgrace the country, whose honor and dignity it is their peculiar province to uphold and maintain. The report of General Starring upon the American Consuls, published a year or two ago, shocked the country by its statements in regard to the moral deficiencies and extortionate practices of some of these men; yet, so far as the public has been informed, no considerable number of the persons thus implicated have been removed. So far as the Consul General to Egypt is concerned, there is an accumulation and a concurrence of testimony in regard to his dishonorable and disgraceful practices, that leave not a shadow of doubt as to his guilt; and yet President Grant has retained him in office, when, by a single dash of his pen, he could have stripped him of place and power.

It is indeed said that there is not an American traveling in Egypt or temporarily residing in that country, who has not had reason to denounce the conduct of this man and to feel ashamed that such a blackguard should be allowed to represent the United States as its Consul General. It was, in the first place, if we are correctly informed, an appointment that was unfit to be made, Butler's character and contempt for the decencies of life being as well known at the time of his appointment as they are to day. But President Grant can no more escape the responsibility of retaining this man in office than he can escape responsibility for his appointment. The charges against him for official misconduct, while Consul General, have been brought to the President's attention in the most direct and authoritative manner. Subsequent to his first report General Starring, to whose character the Khedive, in a recent interview with the New York *Herald* reporter, bore high tribute, has been making a special investigation into Butler's record, and, it is said, reports it to be very black. The report has not been published, however, nor does there seem to be any probability that it will be published. But there are other accusers of Consul General Butler—men whose position and character and calling, whose lives of daily sacrifice in the cause of religion, if not their rights as citizens, entitle them at least to a respectful consideration.

The facts stated in the following extract from the New York *Tribune* are, we believe, matters of record and indisputable:

"The United Presbyterian Church of the United States has a mission establishment in Egypt, of which Consul-General Butler constituted himself the particular persecutor. About thirty-five missionaries are attached to this establishment. Two years ago they forwarded to the Board of Foreign Missions at Philadelphia a statement of the injuries they had suffered at the hands of the American Consul-General, with abundant documentary evidence of the truth of all they charged. These papers were read to the President by a Committee of the Board, and Gen. Grant acknowledged himself convinced and promised that Butler should be removed. The promise was not kept. The outrages of Butler grew worse and worse. Representations at the White House were unheeded. Finally the missionaries—all of them American citizens—were actually forced to apply for the protection of the British flag. A communication was addressed to the Board of Missions, requesting that the necessary papers might be made out for the formal transfer of their allegiance from the United States to Great Britain. The application was signed by the Rev. Gulian Lansing, D. D., John Hogg, D. D., J. Barnett, D. D., and Messrs. Strang, Watson, Ewing and Barr. Fortunately no action has yet been taken on this application, and we may be spared one humiliation out of the many in which Grant's Consul-General seemed to have involved us."

It is indeed said that an order for Butler's recall was issued, but that it was countermanded before it could reach him at Alexandria! And yet this man Grant talks about Civil Service Reform!

Verily, the United States Government has a strange way of protecting its citizens. In Egypt, American Presbyterian missionaries are compelled to renounce their citizenship in order to pursue their holy calling! In North Carolina a Deputy United States Marshal and Federal soldiers disperse a Baptist Association and arrest flying women and children at the point of the bayonet!

And the man who permits these things to be done, asks us to keep him in power for four years longer!

OUTRAGE IN CLEVELAND COUNTY!

A DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHAL AND FEDERAL SOLDIERS BREAK UP A MEETING OF THE KING'S MOUNTAIN BAPTIST ASSOCIATION, AND ARREST WOMEN AND CHILDREN AT THE POINT OF THE BAYONET!

The following letter received last night, comes from a gentleman of the very highest character and position, and well known to us personally. His statements may be relied upon as strictly true. And yet, in the face of such outrages as these, we are told that the continuance of Grant's administration in power promises peace and law and order in the country!

Editor Wilmington Journal: On Saturday, the 21st instant, a great outrage was perpetrated in this county by officers and soldiers of the U. S. Government. While the King's Mountain Baptist Association, a body representing over three thousand communicants, was in session at Bethlehem Church, one Newton Long, a Deputy U. S. Marshal, and one Archibald Moss, who seemed to have some authority from Long, rode up, accompanied by a squad of armed U. S. soldiers detailed from Colonel Harts's command in Lincolnton, surrounded the Church and forbade the people to leave. Long and Moss were both drunk, and Long cursed and swore very freely. The proceedings of the Association were completely broken up. The pastor of the Church went out and endeavored to persuade them to leave, and on their refusing to do so, the Sheriff of the county arrested Long for disturbing a religious assembly. The soldiers cocked their guns upon the Sheriff, and commanded Long to come out. Efforts were made to induce them to behave, and they were promised that they would not be arrested further for violating the laws of the State and of the United States, if they would quietly leave the Church grounds. They rode off in the direction of the spring, and many members of the Association returned to the house, thinking they were gone. But they soon returned, and were galloping over the Church ground's with their guns and pistols, and broke up the Association that evening. When the people started home they found the roads picketed by soldiers who were under Long's command, and even women and children were arrested with guns pointed at them, and compelled to wait the pleasure of this fellow Long, before they could get home. Moss, I am informed by an eye witness, cocked his pistol at a young lady who was driving off in a wagon, and threatened to shoot her if she did'nt stop at once. The whole proceeding was an outrage upon religious liberty perpetrated by officers and soldiers of the U. S. Government. The excuse they rendered for their conduct was that they were searching for one Mayberry, who was charged with being a Ku-Klux.

Does any sane man suppose when Horace Greeley is President of the United States that American citizens abroad will be compelled to renounce their citizenship in order to maintain their rights against the oppressions of an American Consul?

Does any sane man suppose when Horace Greeley is President of the United States that a Deputy United States Marshal and a file of Federal soldiers will dare to break up and disperse a meeting of a religious association assembled for the worship of God?

If North Carolinians desire in the future to worship God in public at all, much more if they desire to worship Him according to the dictates of their own consciences, it is time for them to speak and to act!

Mr. Louis Jordan, who is described as a chemical student, has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment by the Correctional Tribunal of Paris, for having written a letter to Prince Bismarck threatening him with death if he did not send him the sum of 40,000 francs.

LOCAL.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT!

Three Cars off the Track—The Ladies' Car and Sleeping Car Thrown from a Trestle 30 Feet High—Five Passengers Seriously Hurt—Many Others Slightly Injured.

In these days of lightning speed, it is really astonishing how few accidents occur upon our Southern railroads. And a notable exception is our Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, which is so admirably managed and has such experienced and efficient conductors, that an accident with them is never thought of. But a terrible exception was furnished Friday night.

While the train due here at 3:10 yesterday morning was proceeding at the rate of about 20 miles an hour, and when at a point about 1 mile north of Dudley's and 8 miles south of Goldsboro', the rear truck of the smoking car ran off the track. Capt. Edward Everett, the conductor, was on this car at the time, and immediately feeling by the motion of the car that it was off the track, he pulled the bell rope and signaled to the engineer to stop. He then went out upon the platform and saw that the two hinder cars—the ladies' and sleeping car—were following behind all right. He then attempted to use the break so as to cut off these two cars and avoid further accident. But by this time, having run about 200 or 300 yards and tearing up the track with the broken truck, they passed on a trestle some 25 or 30 feet high, when both the ladies' and sleeping car were thrown off down this giddy height to the very bottom, falling top side down, and the rear end of the sleeping car resting in a little stream spanned by the trestle. Just about this time the whole bumper head and couplings on the front end of the smoking car were torn out and the engine and baggage car saved, while the smoking car was turned over on the side of the track just across the trestle.

Capt. Everett, with immediate presence of mind, set about rescuing the passengers. The scene was that of an almost complete wreck. The top of the cars were a mass of rubbish, and from the inverted condition much injury to the passengers was apprehended. There were quite a number in the ladies' car, but strange to say none were hurt except a few who were slightly bruised. The ladies and other passengers were rescued through the doors and windows, which were broken in, and just space enough left by the rubbish for them to crawl forth. In the same manner the rescue of passengers in the sleeping car was effected. Those in this car unfortunately did not enjoy the same immunity from injury as their more favored neighbors just forward.

An examination of the sufferers disclosed the following casualties; W. H. Chew, of Agusta, Ga., ankle badly sprained, and hurt in the hip; Mrs. W. H. Chew recieved a severe contusion on the forehead; Mrs. M. A. Waller, of Montgomery, Ala., severely bruised about the body; Mr. Chambers, of New Orleans, head and face severely cut and injured in the back; W. J. Smith, of Abbeville, S. C., severely cut about the head and face; S. S. Solomons, Superintendent North Eastern Railroad, slightly bruised on knee. In addition to these, there were several slightly injured, and among them Mrs. J. A. Byrne, of this city, who was in the ladies' car and recieved considerable bruises about the body. Maj. J. A. Byrne cut his hand with window glass very severely in attempting to rescue his wife, he being in the smoking car at the time of the accident. Mr. Chambers, Mrs. Waller, and Mr. Smith, are the most seriously injured, but none considered dangerously hurt.

As soon as the passengers were released from their perilous confinement, Captain Everet dispatched his engine to Dudley's, where it met the up freight train due there about that hour, and obtained the Conductor's coach, in which the passengers were conveyed to Dudley's. There they waited until about 4 o'clock, when the train which left here at 10:40 the night previous arrived. A coach was then taken from this train and the unfortunate passengers all brought to this city, where they arrived about 7 o'clock yesterday morning. The track having been rendered impassible by the accident, the up train had to await the arrival of that due here at 5:15 yesterday afternoon and effect a transfer.

Of the passengers on the wretched train, there were some thirty-seven stopping at the Purcell House yesterday.

Capt. Everett informs us that after caring for the passengers, he went back along the track to the point where the smoking car first ran off, and there he discovered a rail which instead of being upright in proper position, was turned over on its side, though laid in connection with the other rails. This fact leads us to the conclusion that there had been criminal hands at work and the destruction of the whole train was intended.

The track will be rendered passible some time to-day. A gentleman passenger speakes in the highest terms to us of the presence of mind and attention of Capt. Everett.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting of the Board yesterday, the following were the proceedings:

The committee on the claims of Mr. John A. Sanders made a report which was received. It is as follows:

SEPTEMBER 27th, 1872.

In the matter of claims of Jno. A. Sanders, Esq, I have to report that, I have examined the Books of the Wardens of the Poor for the years 1867 and 1868, to-wit: from March, 1867, to September, 1868, and find thereon a balance of $169.56, which, if the same has not been paid, I am of opinion the amount should be allowed to the assignees of the order.

SILAS N. MARTIN.

The official bond of Maj. J. C. Mann, Clerk of the Superior Court, was received and approved with sufficient sureties as required by law. The bond is executed in the sum of $10,000.

R. B. Frayser, Sheriff, came forward and asked for further time to file his bonds as required by law. He offered as a portion of his sureties, Messrs. J. F. Simpson, Edward Walker and G. F. Walker, who justified in all to $16,000. R. B. Frayser was then allowed until next Monday, the 30th instant, to file his bonds with sufficient sureties.

Board adjourned to meet Monday next, 30th instant, at 4½ o'clock P. M.

MESSRS. JOHNSTONE JONES and Peter S. McLaughlin have purchased of James H. Smith & Co. the office of the Charlotte *Observer*, with its good will, debts, &c., and will continue to run it upon the former schedule of rates. They are both gentlemen of culture and ability, and will make the *Observer* one of the best papers in the State. Mr. Jones is already well known to the newspaper world as the editor of the Rock Hill (S. C.) *Lantern*, an earnest, untiring advocate of Conservatism, and an able champion of Reform.

The Raleigh *Banner of Temperance* has been changed, by its new proprietors, Messrs. Edwards & Broughton, into the *Spirit of the Age*, and is published as the organ of the new Temperance movement, the Good Templars. It presents a beautiful typographical appearance, and is edited with much ability.

Mr. E. S. Warrock has disposed of his interest in the Wadesboro' *Argus* to Mr. Josh. T. James, who assumes the sole proprietorship of the paper. The *Argus* will continue to be known as an earnest and determined champion of the Conservative cause, and will strike many a blow for Greeley during the campaign.

For the Journal.

Agricultural Meeting in Onslow.

JACKSONVILLE, ONSLOW CO., September 17th, 1872.

A portion of the citizens of Onslow county met at the court house on the day above written.

The meeting was temporarily organized by calling Franklin Thompson, Esq., to the chair, who explained the object of the meeting, it being for the purpose of thoroughly organizing a Society in Onslow county, to be known as "The Onslow Agricultural Society."

On motion of James G. Scott, Esq., Franklin Thompson was elected permanent President of the Society, and Z. M. Coston Recording Secretary, with such limitation to the term of office as may be fixed by the constitution and by-laws of said Society.

James G. Scott, Esq., moved and the same was seconded, that a committee of three be appointed by the President, to draft suitable constitution and by-laws for "The Onslow Agricultural Society," and report the same at the next meeting of the Society.

Pursuant to the foregoing resolution, the President appointed Messrs. Elijah Murrill, Jasper Etheridge and Dr. Charles Duffy, Sr., as said Committee, to prepare Constitution and By-Laws.

On motion of A. J. Murrill, James G. Scott, Esq., was appointed Corresponding Secretary.

Moved and seconded that the Secretary forward a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the Wilmington JOURNAL for publication, with a request that the *Weekly Star* and *Carolina Messenger* copy.

On motion of A. J. Murrill, Esq., the Society adjourned to meet at the Court House on the 1st day (Tuesday) of October next.

FRANKLIN THOMPSON, President.
Z. M. COSTON, Secretary.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL:

To-day I happened to get hold of the *Evening Post* of Thursday last and, for the first time, noticed in it Mr. Rourk's letter. I remember holding a conversation with Mr. Rourk at my house, but really I cannot recollect ever having mentioned the number of facts over which he seems to exult. All that I said amounted to this, that for *my* part I am a staunch Greeleyite "in the integrity of my heart." It appeared to me that the sentiments of the colored people are so persistently in favor of the re-election of General Grant, that any attempt to disabuse their minds would meet with a signal failure. Neither eloquent appeals nor logical reasoning would, in my opinion, have any effect in inducing them to vote for Horace Greeley. The very name of Mr. Greeley—a name which, but a very short time since, was so fondly associated in the mind of the negro, with the most sacred recollections of the late terrible contests for liberty and freedom, seems now to sound in their ears as a synonymous term for slavery and oppression. Their predilection for Gen. Grant is, indeed, of so bigoted a nature that they even go so far as to regard him as their tutelar deity, and to deny outright, in the very face of recorded facts and oral testimony, that Mr. Greeley was ever an abolitionist. In fact they point to him with the finger of hate and disgust, as having been a most prominent and active demagogue of a faction which long struggled for the perpetuation of slavery in the land.

Before closing, it would be well to let Mr. Rourk know that though I was born and educated in England, I lived eight years in the United States of America, and did not fail to undergo the prescribed formalities which render a foreigner a naturalized citizen, and thus invest him with the prerogative of casting his vote at the ballot-box. In regard to the assertion that I delivered before the Radical Republican club an address in favor of Gen. Grant, I beg most emphatically to state that it is a downright falsehood. On the contrary, I strongly advocated the cause of Horace Greeley, stating in plain language my reasons for doing so. I appeal to the veracity of those who were present on the occasion to corroborate this statement.

JACOB DEWITTER.

Sept. 28th, 1872.

A Young Savage in South Boston.

Jesse Pomeroy, 14 years old, living with his mother in South Boston, is under arrest for decoying boys of 5 to 10 years to out-of-the-way places, stripping them naked, gagging and tying them up, beating and otherwise maltreating them. In many cases he cut small holes under his victims' eyes, disfiguring them for life, and inflicting on others painful cuts and stabs on various parts of the body. He confesses the crimes.

The Future Supply of Iron.

It is stated that a number of gentlemen, representing a large amount of English capital, are in the country, with the view of satisfying themselves of the capacity of the United States with reference to a future supply of iron. The conviction abroad that the world will ultimately have to look to us is said to be a growing one, and it is known that a few of the more penetrating English capitalists and manufacturers are even now shaping their course accordingly. Pittsburg will shortly be visited by some of them.

Natural Decay—Protect the System.

The human body is a machine, and therefore cannot endure forever; but, like a watch or a sewing machine, it will last much longer if properly regulated and duly repaired, than if no pains were taken to keep it in order. The great object of every one who desires a long and healthy life should be to put his body in a condition to resist the life-threatening influences by which we are all more or less surrounded; and no invigorant and corrective at present known so effectively answers this purpose as the vitalizing elixir which, under the unpretending name of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has been for more than twenty years the standard tonic of America. In crowded cities, where the atmosphere is contaminated with the effluvia inseparable from large populations; in marshy regions, where the soggy soil reeks with miasma; on the prairies and in the forests, where every fall the air is tainted with exhalations from rotting weeds and grasses, or decomposing leaves—in short, in every locality where malaria exists, this powerful vegetable antidote is urgently needed. Fever and ague, bilious fevers, dysentery, congestion of the liver, jaundice, rheumatism and all diseases which are generated by infected air, impure water, or sudden changes of temperature, may be averted by strengthening and regulating the system in advance with Hostetter's Bitters. Autumn is always a season of peril, especially to weak, susceptible organizations. Even the more vigorous are apt to be in some measure depressed by the humid atmosphere, loaded with deleterious gases produced by vegetable decay. The fall is a period of the year when the renovation and regulation of the living machine is peculiarly important, and the Bitters should therefore be taken daily at this critical season.

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The greatest want of the present age is men and women, healthy and vigorous in mind and body. The continued headaches, weaknesses, nervousness, and varying ailments which afflict women are generally the result of imperfect action of the stomach and other vital organs. Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters, being composed entirely of vegetable substances indigenous to California, may be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate, and are a sure remedy, correcting all wrong action and giving new vigor to the whole system. 4w

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We Have Frequently Heard mothers say they would not be without Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, from the birth of the child until it has finished with the teething siege, under any consideration whatever.

THE ARTIST'S LOVE.

It was just in the shadows of the ruined walls which towered above the blue, shining waters of the river, and when the tide was high, dropped down the long, trailing ivy vine to kiss the laughing waves—there sat two women.

One, with her arm resting upon a broken column, her dark eyes with the memory of the long-ago stirring their brilliancy into life, gazed afar out at the floating cloud, her face a sad reflection of the past; while the other, many years younger, half knelt at her feet, and, with a smile on her red lips, and the light of hope in her glorious eyes, played with the light moss upon the bank beside her.

It was a perfect picture; for the twilight crept in and swept across the foreground just enough to bring the wondrous beauty into relief.

To the artist eyes of Ralph Bertram, who, wandering down the river bank, came upon them, it was a perfect harmony of light and shade—an exact subject for a masterpiece; and there he sat down and sketched until the darkness shrouded the whole and shut it from his view.

He took his sketch home, and for hours sat and gazed at it enraptured with the glorious beauty of the faces. Who were they? or rather, who was she? Who was the girl with her dreamy, happy face and dark, melting eyes, with their hopefulness and truth?

When morning dawned he went down again to the river's bank, and watched and waited for hours, but they never came. He inquired of every passer, but no one knew them. One would say:

"Ah! yes, I have seen them—two women, one old and sad, the other young and happy. I do not know their names."—Another would declare he never was aware of their existence, and thus Ralph found his search a vain one. He went on working day and night upon his picture, and at last it was complete; and when he went up to his studio in the city and placed it there, his friends held up their hands in admiration and worshipped it, and before many days it found a place in the most renowned art gallery, and all the world went crazy over it.

Thus Ralph Bertram became celebrated, and orders came upon him faster than he could fill them, and all the wealth and beauty in the city smiled upon and petted him. He was admitted in every parlor, party, soiree and reception; he became the lion of the season, and far and near his praises were sung. But to him it was nothing, when thoughts of his beloved picture came, and hour after hour he sat and gazed upon that beautiful face like one entranced.

"I believe, Mr. Bertram, that you are positively in love with that young face!" said a belle, as she came upon him in the gallery. "Was it from life or your own imagination that you painted it?"

"From life."

"Impossible! It must have been a dream! No living woman was ever blessed with such beauty."

"Yes, one!"

The lady went away, and before night one-half the world was jealous of his picture, and declared him crazy. It must be so, for no woman ever possessed such rare beauty. It was a dream, a hallucination.

Betram heard it and laughed. Perchance the day might come when he could bring his wondrous beauty before them and convince them; and with this hope he labored and sought her far and wide.

It was a cold and bitter night, and around the corners the wind swept, bringing with it fitful gusts of hard cutting sleet, and penetrating to the bone every unfortunate who chanced to be abroad. Bertram came briskly down the street from his studio, warmly wrapped in heavy coat and furs, with a vision of his pleasant rooms before him and lightly humming an opera. He had turned from the principal street, and was walking alone where all was quiet, when he suddenly came upon two women, who stood near the iron railing in front of the house.

"Mother," said one, "it is but a little further! Do try to keep up. Here, lean upon me, mother, mother."

She was vainly trying to support the sinking form, but not all her strength could prevent her from falling. And Betram sprang forward in time to receive her in his strong arms as she fell back.

"Mother, oh! my mother," was the despairing cry.

"Don't be alarmed, Miss; she has only fainted. My home is here close at hand, and if you will assist me I will take your mother there."

The young woman obeyed him without a word, and with her assistance Ralph bore the senseless form to his elegant apartments. There was no light within the room, and after placing the inanimate form upon the sofa he groped his way to the match safe and lighted the gas. As the soft radiance shone through the room he sprang back with an exclamation of surprise and delight. His pictures! The face of his idolized ones! At the sound the younger started up and looked toward him. How beautiful she was with her hood falling back and the damp waves of chestnut hair clinging to her broad white forehead, and great lustrous eyes fixed upon him in wonder. Bertram could not speak.

"My mother!" she began with quivering lips.

"Pardon me! I forgot myself,"—and he went out, brought wines, cordials and labored until the blood stole back in little flashes and the dark eyes opened. For several moments she did not seem to understand the strange room and surroundings; but when the younger spoke, she said:

"Agnes, darling!"

"Mother, are you better?"

"Yes, yes."

Agnes! It was like her. Pure, good, beautiful, saintlike!

Bertram sat in the window until they called him. The elder one was standing in the room, the mantle thrown around her, and one hand resting upon the shoulder of her daughter.

"I wish to bid you good night and thank you for your kindness. If it were in my power I would—"

"Madame, I beg you to sit down. I have spent months in searching for you, and I beg you, now I have found you, to remain here. If you are willing to confer a favor upon me, remain here to-night, at least."

"Searching for us! What do you mean?"

"You will learn one day! I owe you all I possess."

She sat back seemingly petrified with astonishment.

"Who are you? I never met you! You we me nothing."

"Will you remain here?

"Yes, if you need us."

For a time the noble-looking woman sat in a comfortable chair near the grate, her lovely daughter at her feet, and Ralph Bertram brought forth the sketch and told the story.

"And are you the great painter, Ralph Bertram?" asked Agnes.

"I am Ralph Bertram," he answered, smilingly.

"And the great picture of which we have read was only poor mamma and I sitting upon the bank of that beautiful river in the country where we visited last summer. How strange!"

Agnes La Grange was happy and contented in the splendid room, and with her head resting upon her mother's lap, heard her tell the story of her father's death, their flight across the sea from France, of their struggles and hardship, and their utter loneliness, and smiled when Ralph Bertram gave his hand and begged them to accept his friendship.

The art gallery was crowded, and all the fashion of the city was out and promenading up and down the grand saloon, and passing before Bertram's picture, to admire and compliment. All at once there was a buzz, and the crowd parted on either side. Down the opening came Bertram, with a lady leaning on either arm, and as he passed a murmur went around.

"The face is his picture! How beautiful! How perfect!"

Ralph was never happier nor prouder than when he stood with his fair companions and heard their words of praise, and when Agnes whispered:

"It is grand, Ralph, and I am proud of you."

"My darling, your praise is worth more than all else to me," he answered; and he pressed her hand tenderly and looked into the dark eyes, worshipping her glorious beauty with all his heart.

Once more the world gathered to envy and admire, when Agnes and the handsome artist stood before the altar in the church and were made one.

The great picture brought him a f

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1872.

L. H. McCLAMMY, sub-elector of New Hanover county, will by invitation address his fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

Lillington, Wednesday, October 9th.
Rocky Point, Saturday, " 13th.
Middle Sound, Wednesday, " 16th.
Sandy Run, Saturday, " 19th.
Other appointments will be duly announced.

NOTICE.

There will be a joint meeting of the State "Democratic Conservative" and "Liberal Republican" Executive Committees, including the Congressional District Committees, in the city of Raleigh, on the 20th of October. A full attendance is respectfully requested.

D. M. BARRINGER,
Chairman State Dem. Con. Ex. Com.
W. S. MASON,
Chairman State Liberal Rep. Com.

Assistant Electors for the State at Large.

The following named gentlemen have been appointed in joint meeting of our Committees as assistant electors for the State at large, viz:

[illegible]—Jesse J. Yeates, Hertford.
[illegible]roderick, Phillips, Edgecombe.
[illegible] C. W. McClammy, New Hanover
[illegible] Overman, Wake.
[illegible]

[illegible]

W. S. MASON,
Liberal Repub. Ex. Com.
[illegible]. 26th, 1872.

[illegible] OF GEORGIA.

[illegible]

[illegible]

The people of the Empire State of the South have consigned to their political graves Mr. Stephens and the handful of malcontents who followed him. The love of no man is as strong in the hearts of the people of Georgia as their love for their State. No man can stand between them and their country. The great revolution is carrying everything before it with resistless power.

Well done, Georgia!

The Defunct Stamp Law.

There are few men to whom the changes in the Stamp Law are not of interest. We publish elsewhere the law as it now stands. Its importance is manifest, and we call attention to it that our readers may familiarize themselves with its new features and preserve it for future reference.

Major C. W. McClammy.

We are pleased to see that Major McClammy has been appointed by the State Executive Committee one of the assistant Electors for the State at large. Major McClammy is one of our best men. He has already done the State and the party good service and we feel sure that he will not weary in well doing. The selection was an excellent one.

Indicted for Libel.

We learn, says the Raleigh *News*, that Judge Merrimon has indicted United States Senator John Pool for the publication of that infamous paper headed "Read and Circulate," so extensively distributed under his frank in the late contest, and containing gross personal reflections on our candidate for Governor of North Carolina.

Judge Warren.

We are glad to announce that the statement that Judge WARREN had been stricken with paralysis is incorrect. Colonel D. M. Carter writes to the Raleigh *News* that the Judge's health is even better now than it has been for some time. We sincerely trust he may be entirely restored, and render many more years of service to the people of his State.

The Journal.

We acknowledge, with great pride, the complimentary notice of THE JOURNAL in the last issue of the Raleigh *News*. We make the following brief extract:

"The *Journal* has taken a leading stand among the political newspapers of the South. It has done a good work in North Carolina, holding a great influence throughout the State, and especially in the Cape Fear section.

"We always know where to find the *Journal*. It gives forth no uncertain sound. It is prudent but firm, independent in the expression of its opinions, but always loyal to our cause. [illegible] the opponent of [illegible] subject that [illegible] merits.

"We would like to publish the article in full as it is a splendid [illegible] Democracy by the *Bulletin* [illegible], did our modesty permit. We can assure the Raleigh [illegible] that it shall be the aim of THE JOURNAL to deserve the consideration so gracefully extended.

Mr Greeley and His Western Tour.

The grand ovation has at last come to an end, and Mr. Greeley has returned to Chappaqua.

If ever a man had cause to be satisfied with the result of an electioneering tour, Horace Greeley is the man. Starting out at the very time when it was declared, with the utmost vehemence, that the great revolution sweeping over the country had spent its force, Mr. Greeley, from the moment he left his home until the present day, has been the central figure of one of the grandest popular demonstrations the country has ever witnessed. Everywhere the people have flocked to see him and to hear him in such numbers, and have greeted him with such unfeigned and undisguised enthusiasm, as to demonstrate beyond a doubt the strength of the wonderful hold he has upon the affections of the people of the great Northwest. The revolution has not gone backward, nor has it spent its force.

But it is not in this respect alone that this tour of Mr. Greeley is worthy of remark. That is always an anxious moment for his friends when a man, occupying the position that Mr. Greeley does, begins to write letters or to make speeches. It rarely happens that a candidate for the Presidency can say anything without injury to himself and the cause he represents. Especially was this to be dreaded in view of the number of men who were listening to his every word, eager to hurt him either by truth or falsehood, as might best serve their purpose.

But in spite of the dangers besetting him on either side, Mr. Greeley has passed the ordeal unscathed, without an error and without a blunder.

Enemies and unwilling friends in the South watched him with merciless, unforgiving eyes. Enemies and unwilling friends in the North hung upon his every utterance, hoping to catch something with which to fire the Northern heart. But it was all in vain; and yet never was man bolder or more outspoken, or franker in the declaration of his sentiments and opinions. Verily the great apostle of peace and good-will among Americans has displayed the wisdom of the serpent as well as the harmlessness of the dove. But Mr. Greeley has done more than this on his Western tour—he has shown that he understands the wants of the country and how to remedy them; he has shown, too, that he possesses that rare faculty of uttering words that go straight to the hearts of men; in a word, he has shown himself to be a great Orator and a great Statesman no less than a great Editor.

But yesterday men amused themselves, as they thought, with a crotchety old man, whose chief characteristics were honest [illegible], an unaffected [illegible] in his dress and a [illegible] proficiency in [illegible] farming. To-day he stands before [illegible] country as such [illegible] every inch a man and a [illegible] to command the confidence and [illegible] of his enemies.

[illegible] congratulate Mr. Greeley and the [illegible] the country upon the signal [illegible] year's tour.

[illegible] Fair.

[illegible] visiting the Grounds of the [illegible] Mechanics' Association of North Carolina at Goldsboro, [illegible] for the kindly courtesies [illegible] Secretary and Superintendent of the Association. We were [illegible] surprised at the completion [illegible] and convenience of both. The Exhibition Hall and the Grand Stand are the largest buildings of the kind in the State and are built with artistic taste both for appearance and convenience. The track is in good order, while the preparations for horses and cattle are good.

The Premium List is very liberal, and all the other attractions for the First Fair, which begins on the 22d of this month, are complete.

Governor Walker, of Virginia, will deliver the annual address, and Major C. W. McCLAMMY, of this county, will address the Knights, at the tournament, to be held during the last day of the Fair.

The energy and judgment displayed by the officers of the Association in getting ready for their first Exposition is most commendable. We trust they will be liberally repaid by the public.

Drowning Men Catch at Straws.

The Radicals seem just now to be in a worse plight in Pennsylvania than anywhere else. Their candidate for Governor, General Hartranft, the executioner of Mrs. Surratt, attempted several times too often for his own reputation and the success of his party, to play "the addition, division and silence" game. The addition and the division was doubtless accomplished, but not so the silence.

Some months ago one Charles J. Yerkes, Jr., a Banker, and Joseph Marcer, City Treasurer, were convicted of embezzling certain funds belonging to the city of Philadelphia. Yerkes liking company in his misery, made an affidavit before Alderman Dougherty charging General Hartranft, the then Auditor General of the State, with complicity in their stock jobbing trausactions, and also with malfeasance in office. The charges brought against Hartranft were so damaging to him and his party that it became necessary to neutralize, if possible, the affidavit made by Yerkes. About a week ago it became currently rumored that a movement was on foot to obtain the pardon of Marcer and Yerkes. On Friday last the pardons were delivered to the convicts by the Governor's Private Secretary, in the presence of Mayor Stokely and other prominent Republican city officials and politicians.

A special dispatch to the Baltimore *American*, a Radical paper, informs us that "one of the first things Yerkes did, after being liberated, was to make full vindication of Hartranft from all the charges made by the Paine-Evans-Forney Clique," and straightway the Radical Press and politicians in Pennsylvania set up an exultant shout for Hartranft.

We think our readers will agree with us that this thing is rather too thin, and that not much credit is to be given to the statements made by a convict, in consideration for a pardon remitting long years of service in a penitentiary!

We think, too, they will agree with us in putting a low estimate upon the character for purity and honesty of a man who like Hartranft can be thus convicted and acquitted upon the testimony of a jail bird! If Hartranft was weak enough for the affidavit of a penitentiary convict to topple him over, we feel very sure he is entirely too weak for a similar affidavit from the same convict to set him up again in the opinion of the good people of Pennsylvania! They certainly have poor stuff to make Radical Governors of in the Key Stone State.

Who is the Hon. John Parker Jordan?

The New York *Herald* asks "who is Hon. John Parker Jordan, now convassing the State of Connecticut in the interest of General Grant."

This is not the first time that the "Honorable" John Parker Jordan has attracted public attention. Where John got his title from we cannot say; we think it must have been acquired in late years; we feel sure that during his long residence in North Carolina, he was never called "Honorable," unless in jest or through some very strained courtesy. He never held, so far as we can remember, any position either political or judicial, that entitled him to the official designation of "Honorable" in this State.

John was both lawyer and politician, and at one time wes quite a prominent man in Eastern North Carolina. Further than this we do not propose to answer the question of the *Herald*, save by an extract from the case of Ward vs. Stallings, to be found in 1st Phillips's Reports of Supreme Court of North Carolina, p. 590. The suit was brought upon a note given by James M. Stallings and Asa R. Stallings, to H. E. Stallings, which bore an endorsement J. P. Jordan, from H. E. Stallings, and one from J. P. Jordan to D. Parker, the plaintiff.

The Report then goes on to state the case, as follows: "It was shown that Henry E. Stallings had carried the note to Jordan, an Attorney, in order to have it collected, and had endorsed it in blank upon being told by Jordan that it was necessary for him to put his name on the back of it to enable the latter to collect it by suit. Jordan afterwards sold the note to the plaintiff, first filling up himself the endorsement of Stallings, and endorsing the bond himself in blank."

Battle, J., in delivering the opinion of the Court, said: "As it appears from the testimony set forth in the bill of exceptions, that the plaintiff took the note in controversy under the endorsements of the defendants, Henry E. Stallings and John P. Jordan, *bona fide* and for full value paid to Jordan, the last endorsee, he cannot be affected by any fraud practiced by Jordan upon the other endorser. The latter, by placing his name upon the back of the note and handing it to Jordan, enabled him to transfer it to the plaintiff, who, being an innocent purchaser for value, 'shall not be affected by an intermediate fraud.'"

We rather think Hon. John has gravitated to accordance with the law of his own nature, at least, in going into the Radical party, and that in canvassing for Grant he has found his level. Indeed, there is a fellow-feeling between Hon. John and his master Ulysses, since he, too, loves blank warrants and Hon. John loves blank endorsements. We venture to say that Ulysses has disgusted the people at large with blank warrants as thoroughly as Hon. John disgusted Henry Stallings with blank endorsements.

Cleaveland County Outrage.

The Cleveland *Banner*, after giving the details of the breaking up of a meeting of the King's Mountain Baptist Association by a United States Marshal with a force of soldiers, a account of which first appeared in the JOURNAL of Saturday last, very [illegible] asks:

"Is our State under martial law? Not "only are our people harassed and persecuted at their homes, but they cannot "even assemble to worship God without "being disturbed by such hell-hounds as "these. How long is it to continue?—"How long can patience bear such outrages as this was? Patience and forbearance sometimes cease to be virtues: "but our people in this case showed by "their conduct that they were willing to "quietly submit to great indignities for "the sake of peace, but they cannot "always thus quietly submit to such; and "while we would advise them to do "nothing rash, we would urge them to contend for their rights *according to law*. "Let all such cowardly, drunken villains "be brought to justice and made to answer for their crimes, and we will have "better times."

We sincerely trust that our friends in Cleaveland will not allow a day to pass without taking proper steps to bring the men engaged in this lawless proceeding before the Courts for trial and punishment. If the regular prosecuting officers are incompetent or unwilling to conduct the cases efficiently and vigorously, let private counsel be employed. It is time that something was done to teach these Radical officials that they cannot violate the law with impunity.

No better case can be found than this, in which to teach them this much-needed lesson. The facts are plain, and can be proved by hundreds of witnesses, and we have lawyers, and judges and juries.—There is no reason why Long and his confederates should not be brought to punishment.

Even the central Radical organ, the Raleigh *Era*, says that if they are guilty as charged, "these men ought to be removed and punished. We insist upon "every officer of the law, State, Federal "or Municipal, being held to a strict accountability." It is refreshing to hear such talk from a Radical paper. If it proceeds from an honest desire for good government, it is well. If, however, it proceeds merely from a wish to blind the public to the purposes and practices of the Radical party, it is not well, and in the future as in the past, we shall witness the disgraceful spectacle of a Government using all its power and influence to screen its officials from the punishment prescribed by the law for their crimes.

It is not our habit to impute insincerity even to Radical professions of virtue without just cause. We confess we do doubt the sincerity of the *Era* in this matter. We cannot forget that within the last few weeks the *Era* has advised Governor Caldwell to resist the inauguration of Judge Merrimon at the point of the bayonet if necessary, in case the Legislature decides he was lawfully elected Governor of North Carolina.

This advice was deliberately given and deliberately repeated. The sincerity of a paper that thus publicly proposes to resort to insurrection, war and bloodshed, may well be doubted when it professes a desire to see officials held to a strict accountability. Until the *Era* withdraws or disclaims i s proposition to resist by force of arms, the decision of the highest Constitutional Tribunal known to the laws of the State, its censure of the lawless conduct of Radical officials will be received without respect and without confidence, both by the Radical officials and by the people whom they outrage and oppress.

Grant as an Orator.

Some of the Administration journals are feeling very badly about Mr. Greeley's undignified course in making speeches while he is a candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Greeley made several admirable speeches while on his tour to and from Cincinnati, and a most excellent one at the Exposition. All have elicited the warmest approval, and even his heartiest supporters confess themselves amazed at Mr. Greeley's fertility, sagacity, eloquence and discretion. As it has been suggested that the renominationis may feel obliged to put their candidate on the stump, we furnish them some specimen bricks. On his visit to the Newark, N. J., Exposition, the President made the following noble speech:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I could not but feel grateful for the reception I have received at the hands of the citizens of Newark and of New Jersey, to-day. I had the pleasure of visiting the State Fair near Elizabeth, where I saw little else but people. I was at your Exposition to-night, but saw little of what they had there to see. I hope to see to-morrow what I went to-night to see."

Upon which the Chicago *Tribune* comments thusly:

"In this oration it will be seen that the President meets the issue squarely, and never for an instant allows himself to be diverted from its discussion. He went to New Jersey to see something. He didn't see it at Elizabethtown. He saw little else but people there; then, at the Newark Exposition, he saw but little of what they had there to see, but he hoped the next day to see what he went the night before to see. This, we submit, is a calm, unprejudiced and terse statement of facts, and it is to be hoped that he saw the next day what he didn't see the night before, and that he enjoyed it when he saw it, and that, if he didn't see it that day, he saw it the day after that, or some other day."

But tastes differ, and there is "no 'sputin 'bout tastes," so we shall not criticise the taste of those who prefer the following bit of eloquence our President got off in a moment of happy inspiration one evening last week, in Philadelphia, in response to some merchants who serenaded him, after having held a mass meeting at Concert Hall. Our President's soul was evidently stirred to its "lower deep still." And having said this, it may possibly be as well for us to disclaim any reference either to a turpentine or to a whiskey "still." But to the speech.

Our tuneful Ulysses "said or sung," as the rubric hath it:

"*Gentlemen and Merchants of Philadelphia*:—You have made much better speeches to-night than I could make if I were so inclined. I am very glad to see you, and am pleased to hear that you have been to hear such fine speeches, and how you have been engaged to-night."

Now, brief as this speech is, there are some things in it worthy of commendation, as well as comment. In the first place the man has learned to tell the truth, and this is, in itself, a very commendable thing. There is no doubt that the merchants had made better speeches than Grant could make, even if he were to try, and his frank, honest admission of the fact shows that he has improved in his habits since his unfortunate "differences" with ex-President Johnson and General Pleasanton.

But our worthy President has improved in manners as well as in morals, for he was actually polite enough to tell the merchants of Philadelphia that he was "glad to see them," and this, too, although there is not a particle of evidence that they brought with them even so much as an extra cigar, or a spare chew of tobacco. This was genuine politeness, though it neither paid nor cost anything.

Nor is this all. Our eloquent President has improved in diplomacy also. See what a cunning compliment the plain, blunt soldier injected into his remarks and how slyly he did it! He first tells the merchants that they had made better speeches than the President of these United States could make. That was merely a "demonstration," that might be a real thing or might be only a feint to throw them in a state of uncertainty and open the way for the real assault. It might well be a doubtful compliment for Grant gravely to tell men that they could make better speeches than he could make; but when he tells these very merchants who made the speeches that he is "pleased to hear that they have been to hear such fine speeches," all doubt is set at rest and the compliment stands out in bold relief, especially when there is added thereto the talismanic words, "And how you have been engaged to-night!"

So we see that there is great cause for congratulation upon the manifest improvement displayed by the President in manners, in morals and in the great art of diplomacy. It is a good thing to have a truthful President; it is a good thing to have a well-mannered President, and it is a good thing to have a President who understands the art of diplomacy. Bully for Grant! In the course of another half century, by diligent study, experience and practice, he gives promise of—being quite forgotten as an orator!

THE CANVASS.

Mr. Greeley's Opinion of the October Elections---Extracts from his Speeches.

At Sunbury, Pennsylvania, Mr. Greeley said in regard to

THE PROSPECTS IN INDIANA AND OHIO.

But I am not here to discuss issues I am here to say some words with regard to the spirit of the people whom I have lately visited. I have been traveling over your State, Ohio and Indiana, and I do testify that if any majority shall be got in either of these States against the Liberal ticket, in the election at hand, it will have to be bought and very dearly paid for. I know what is the spirit of those people. I have looked in their eyes. I have seen many thousands of them at Pittsburg, coming there on a rainy night, just after the great Soldiers' Convention had been held against us. I was astonished to find 40,000 people in the street, prepared to render me and my companions a most enthusiastic welcome. At Cincinnati the numbers turned out were as great as that. I need not speak of Louisville, where it is all on one side, but at Indianapolis, the center of Indiana, in my deliberate judgment there were 40 000 men who were participating in our organization and our display there, and rejoicing in their confidence that no possibility could defeat the Liberal candidates in the election at hand. I don't believe there is money enough in the Treasury, or recently taken out of the Treasury, to buy the State of Indiana. I don't believe they could colonize enough or repeat enough to prevent that State from electing Gov. Hendricks. I was not surprised in that, for I expected it; but I was not surprised in that, for I expected it; but I was surprised in Ohio to find her much stronger and more decided than I had believed her. I have seen at least 100,000 of her voters in my journey, and I tell you their enthusiasm and unanimity are such that I believe they cannot be beaten. If the election were had to-morrow, I know how it would result. They tell us we may carry Indiana and Pennsylvania, but cannot carry Ohio. I tell you it is not so. We have a very large Liberal Republican vote there, besides the German vote, which is nearly solid for us, and of which there are many, many thousands, and at least 15,000 who have always voted the Republican ticket are now among the most enthusiastic supporters of the Liberal ticket. Of your own State I need not speak; you know what the heart of Pennsylvania is. She has always desired to have honest, faithful, frugal, trustworthy rulers, though she has not always succeeded. She has meant to have them, and I am confident she will get them. So then, without taking up more of your time, let me simply give you a cheering word. Let me assure you that all things are right, and that nothing but the power of money can deprive us of the victory on the 8th of October. They must pay voters to get them, and they don't buy men who are resolved not to be bought.—Now, I believe, fellow-citizens, that there are no ten thousand men to sell their votes among the 300,000 that support the Liberal ticket. If there are, I entreat of them to make them pay well. If you are mean enough to sell yourselves, have at least pride to ask a decent price. They rely on their money; they have no other reliance, and you can defeat them if you will. I believe that when the wires flash into New York on the 8th of October the result of your election, you will cast no cloud upon the face of the Liberals of our great city, but that they shall rejoice with you in their confident trust that the 8th of October has settled the fight on this election, and that November will only re-echo and reverberate your triumph. Friends, I will say no more.

At Scranton he spoke as follows in regard to

THE PROSPECT IN NEW YORK.

GENTLEMEN: There is one idea, there is one subject I have not yet touched upon in my journey thus far through Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. I have been asked the question constantly, upon all sides, "What will New York do in this contest? How will she go? What will be her majorities? On which side will they lean?" I can say to you gentlemen, that in the State of New York the Liberal Republican movement is certainly as well developed as in any State in which I have yet been, and that is saying a very great deal, for in the State of Ohio, as well as in the State of Indiana, they cannot defeat the Liberal and Democratic parties without great frauds are committed. The State of New York between the two great parties, on a fair vote, is evenly balanced. A change of about 10,000 votes either way will throw the election over to the one side or the other. To-day the Democratic party of the State of New York is united; it will poll its full vote. We have not less than 50,000, beyond the shadow of a doubt, of Liberal Republicans. But I do not think, considering all things—the great efforts the Government has made with its office-holders, postmasters, collectors of internal revenue and its other vast resources—I do not think, under the circumstances, that I can safely say that we shall have a great deal over 50,000 Liberal majority; but if the States of Pennsylvania, and Indiana, and Ohio, all will give a majority for the Liberal candidates, New York will give more, rather than less than 100,000 majority.

In reviewing the whole field, in the same speech, he said:

Well now, one word more with regard to what I have seen and felt of popular uprising within the last eight or ten days. It was reported, I do not sao how truly, but it was joyfully telegraphed back that I left New York desponding and sad. I say if that were a fact, I had scarcely crossed the Delawaro into Pennsylvania when I met such a joyous, confident, hearty people, that all apprehensions were dispelled as I went from place to place. At Lancaster, Harrisburg and Altoona, and at that mighty uprising of the people in Pittsburgh, I was not merely restored to confidence and cheerfulness, but I was gloriously upheld and strengthened. Then down through the great State of Ohio. [Cheering.] People of Pennsylvania, some of you have distrusted Ohio. I bid you distrust her no longer. I have looked into the faces of her intelligent, manly people. They are not dismayed by the charges made upon them by Custom-house officers and the Treasury. No matter how many post-office agents ride the State back and forth; no matter how many Inspectors and Supervisors of Revenue there may be hurrying through from end to end, I tell you that the people have resolved that their voices shall be heard and their votes recorded on the side of reconciliation and reform. [Applause.] From that State I pass into Indiana. But why talk of Indiana? Her prairies and her plains are alive with confidence. With cheerful, hearty faith they say, "Send on your Vice-President," "Send on your Secretaries, send on your orators, gentlemen of the Renomination party; we can stand them here. Bring them on, no matter how many." They have made up their minds; they have heard, considered, and decided, and I shall be sadly disappointed if the majority for Hendricks as Governor of that State, and the whole Reform ticket, which he heads, is not told by figures nearer 10,000 than 5,000. [Applause.]

Well, fellow-citizens, they have one resource yet left; they have a great deal more money than we have, and they get money a great deal easier than we can. [Laughter.] They can afford to pay for votes, but the people cannot afford to sell them. Their immense Rings, their offices, all the easy ways of making money in the country, are lavishly taxed to fill their party treasury, and money flows over the land in immense streams of corruption. They don't expect to carry the State unless they can buy it, and they cannot carry one of these great States unless they can corruptly influence voters by money. [Cries of "They can't do it," and cheers.] I tell you, my friends, that is your danger, and I call upon you for a most vigorous organization. Let every man's elbow touch his nearest neighbor. Let word go from voice to ear throughout the whole State so that no man is bought. They can buy Legislatures, and they know how they can bribe measures through Congress, for they understand it. They can't buy the people, if there be such organization, such unity of effort, that every man is marked and known, so that where their money goes you can watch it and see what it has done. I charge you not to do what other men are telling you to do. Men say take their money and then vote right against them. No, no; don't disgrace yourself that way. Don't touch their money. It will poison you if you take it. "Get thee behind me, Satan," must be your reply to every man who offers to buy your vote or purchase your absence from the polls. Stand up to your manhood! Every dollar they put into your pockets for votes they will take out again in taxes and in other ways. [Applause.]

So, friends of Reform in Pennsylvania, I beg you to believe that your brethren in other States, who are to hold elections simultaneously with you, are acting to make their verdict on the side of right as emphatic as your own. [Applause.]—They have resolved that whatever joyful news you shall send them on the 8th of October shall be amply duplicated and repaid by the news they shall send you in return. So be earnest, be vigilant. Take hold with the resolute purpose that you deserve victory and want it, and the shouts of an emancipated country shall drown your victory in the cheers of 40,000,000 of free, magnanimous and honest people.

General Political News.

THE INDIANA CAMPAIGN.

The Liberals Working Hard for a Fair Election—Speeches by Gov. Parker and Others.

By telegraph to the Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 30.—Everything indicates a tremendous pressure between now and the 8th of October. It is now pretty generally conceded by the Morton-Grant people that the Liberal movement cannot be beaten by the interposition of extraordinary aids. These extraordinary aids are coming to work from all sides, and Gov. Morton has called into requisition most of the machinery that saved the State to his adherent two years ago, against the express wish of the majority; but the Liberals are neither idle nor imprudent, and the State is undergoing a careful scrutiny wherever fraud or double-dealing is suspected. Documents warning imported voters of the penalty incurred in a violation of the election laws, are distributed freely in all the districts, and if the Liberals lose the day it will not be from lack of warning. To-night the last phase of the Liberal canvass was begun by an immense demonstration in this city in honor of Gov. Palmer. The Hon. Geo. A. Julian, of Indiana, the Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, Gen. J. C. Black, of Illinois, and several other notable Westerners, who filled the list of speakers on the platform. A multitude not much smaller than the one which welcomed Mr. Greeley, filled the great square of the State House to hear the speeches, and a brilliant array of men in white capes, and bearing torches, walled the crowd around like a barricade. Political demonstration would seem to be a necessity with these people, for soon a constant succession of triumphal outpourings of the people on both sides of the city presented as genuine an enthusiasm as when the campaign began, and Gov. Palmer, who spoke first, received a thunderous encore. This was the first appearance of the distinguished Illinois Governor outside of his own state, and he touched the minds of his hearers with a singularly fervid and moving recapitulation of the things that brought about the present revolution.

VICTORY IN OHIO.

The State certain for the Liberals beyond a doubt—The position of every voter known—A large majority that cannot be overcome.

By telegraph to the Tribune.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 30.—The Columbus *Sentinel* prints a double-leaded leader headed, "Victory Fore known," which contains the following:

"Absolutely accurate lists of the names of all the legal voters have been made out by wards, or rather sub-divisions of wards and school districts. Each voter has been visited, the names of those who are against us have been checked off, the balance has been struck by perfectly trustworthy agents, and forwarded by them to political headquarters. These comprehensive returns have been classified by counties. The footings of the figures have been added together with great labor, and the grand calculation carried out. Because the work has been done in secrecy it is not the less but the more thoroughly done. The country will be joyously startled when they now first learn that the grand total exhibits a majority for Greeley, Reconciliation, and Reform, larger than has been cast against the dominant party in this State for 30 years. The precise majority by these complete and accurate returns is foreknown. While we do not choose to name that majority vote, we do choose and undertake to affirm that it is sufficiently large to cover all possible contingencies that may arise between this and the decisive hour. A victory, therefore, grand and overwhelming, one week from to-morrow, is thus not only foretold, but actually assured, and absolutely foreknown.

A GRAND MEETING CAPTURED BY LIBERALS.

Greeley, Buckalew, Curtin, and Other Liberals Cheered in a Grand Rally.

By telegraph to the N. Y. Tribune.

SCRANTON, PENN., Sept. 30.—The Grant Republicans brought together tonight, from New York and elsewhere, about 2,000 torches in procession, and had at the Tannery some very tame speeches, consisting of discussions on dead issues and vile abuse. During the song of a glee club on the stage, the astounding fact was brought out that the large audience was almost entirely for Greeley, Brown and Buckalew. Some one cried out, "Greeley men sit down in front," when down dropped the vast audience as one mass, leaving hardly a corporal's guard standing, after which cheers went up for Greeley, Buckalew, Curtin, Rockwell, and other Liberal Republican and Democratic leaders.

Ex-Governor Curtin in the Field.

Ex-Gov. Curtin made his first speech in the Pennsylvania campaign on Saturday last, at Bellefonte. During the course of his remarks he made the following astounding statement in regard to the corruption in Pennsylvania politics:

"Gen. Irwin, of Beaver county, was six years Commissary General of Pennsylvania. He held that office during the war. I never heard any objections made to the discharge of his official duties while in that office. I never heard him charged with malfeasance in office. There never was any combination for plunder around him. I know in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania no man on whose word I could rely with more steadfast belief than that of Gen. Irwin. You read his statement. He says that when he was elected State Treasurer and Mr. Scott was elected Senator and a new election was to be held the coming Winter, he was waited upon by certain individuals, and they proposed to re-elect him to office if he would take out of the Treasury $148,000 balance due on the amount expended on the election of Mr. Scott. Now, my friends, Mr. Scott was no party to that, I believe Mr. Scott to be an honest man, but he was selected by this Ring, and they expended money. General Irwin refused their request, and he was turned out of office and Mr. Robert W. Mackey elected. Now, my friends, Mr. Robert W. Mackey was a teller in a bank in Pittsburgh. He seemed to have qualities that suited the gentlemen who surrounded the Treasury of the State, and he was made State Treasurer. He is there in office and he asks for a re-election. Unfortunately for General Hartranft, he was Auditor-General of the accounts of Pennsylvania. We have but two officers connected with the Treasury of Pennsylvania—Treasurer and Auditor-General—who hold books, and they hold in a fiduciary capacity money raised by taxation of the people. It is a penal offense for the State Treasurer of Pennsylvania to make profit from deposits in the treasury. You will find by examination of the reports of the Treasurer that from $1,500,000 to $2,500,000 and sometimes $3,000,000 are kept in the Treasury, and that this balance is held for the entire year. That money is put out on interest, and thus he is enabled to buy his office and sustain the Ring very well. In doing this they employed a broker in Philadelphia, by the name of Yerkes. I do not speak of what is charged, but of what is proven by the books of Yerkes. This transaction amounted in one year to hundreds of thousands of dollars, and you will find that Mr. Mackey, the State Treasurer, received his share. Now, it is said by their party supporters that other men did the very same thing. They said they did no more than other Auditor-Generals and State Treasurers have done. It was the good fortune, then, of those who did it not to be found out, and it will be a pleasure to the people of Pennsylvania, as it is their highest duty, when they are found out, not to give them their suffrages and elevate them to higher places.

Erie County's Greeting to Senator Schurz.

The People Turn Out by Thousand—The Senator Speaks in Both English and German.

By telegraph to the Tribune.

ERIE, Sept. 29.—The grandest demonstration ever held in North-Western Pennsylvania took place here, last night, in honor of Senator Schurz and the Liberal cause, The torchlight procession marched four abreast, and was a mile in length. An immense concourse listened attentively for two hours and a half to the great German orator, who spoke first in English for two hours, and concluded by a half hour speech in German, which was received by his fellow-countrymen with the greatest enthusiasm and applause.—No summary could do justice to either speech His English address is admitted to be the greatest of the campaign in this section, and his German effort was a masterly vindication of his own course, and of the fidelity and patriotism of the German masses who are now upholding the Liberal banner and battling for the redemption of the country from corruption and tyrannic misrule. The Germans turned out en masse to greet their eloquent champion, and the frantic effors of the Grantites to keep them away by getting up a torch-light procession for Cameron's son-in-law, Wayne McVeagh, and others, by bringing in clubs and bands from the country towns and villages, completely failed. The Liberals are inspired with fresh hope and earnestness, and expect to largely reduce the Grant vote in Erie County.

Washington Gossip.

Secretary Belknap's reward—The new Oregon Senator—Mr. Greeley's Speeches.

By telegraph to the Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Secretary Belknap has incurred the displeasure of a powerful Administration influence because of his persistent refusal to go on electioneering tours throughout the country, to the neglect of his official duties in the War Department. Of all the Cabinet Ministers, Belknap alone has remained in Washington throughout the Summer, and has always been found at his post except in rare instances. It is now among the quiet rumors that, in the event of Grant's re-election, the Iowa Secretary's portfolio will be wanted for a more zealous partisian and a less conscientious Cabinet Minister.

THE DEFUNCT STAMP LAW.

NO MORE STAMPS.

The End of a Public Nuisance—When Stamps are Required and When Not—How to Redeem Them.

IMPORTANT FACTS FOR MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN.

The repeal of the Stamp Act, which went into operation on the 1st October, is an event that will bring rejoicing over the entire country. Everybody knows and rejoices that the onerous and extremely troublesome *bete noir* has been effaced from the statute books of the land. Stamp duties have always been obnoxious to the American people, and the fact of their having submitted to it for such a length of time is an evidence of their patriotism and good nature that does credit to them. It is not our purpose to enquire into the reasons that induced the last Congress to repeal this obnoxious law; it is sufficient that it has been repealed—at least in many of its most obnoxious features—and for the information of the readers of the *Courier*, we propose to-day to give a brief explanation of the changed law, as well as the *modus operandi* of redeeming such stamps as may be on hand after to-day, and for which there is no further use.

THE REPEALING ACT.

Section 39 of the late Act of Congress which repeals the Stamp Act, is as follows:

"That on and after the first day of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, all the taxes imposed by stamps under and by virtue of Schedule B of Section one hundred and seventy of the Act approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and the several Acts amendatory thereof, be, and the same are hereby, repealed, excepting only the tax of two cents on bank checks, drafts, or orders: *Provided*, That where any mortgage has been executed and recorded, or may be executed and recorded, before the first day of October, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-two, to secure the payment of bonds or obligations that may be made and issued from time to time, and such mortgage not being stamped, all such bonds or obligations so made and issued on or after the said first day of October, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-two, shall not be subject to any stamp duty, but only such of their bonds or obligations as may have been made and issued before the day last aforesaid; *And provided further*, That in the meantime the holder of any instrument of writing of whatever kind and description which has been made or issued without being duly stamped, or with a defunct [deficient] stamp, may make application to any Collector of Internal Revenue, and that upon such application such Collector shall thereupon affix the stamp provided by such holder upon such instrument of writing as required by law to be put upon the same, and subject to the provisions of Section one hundred and fifty-eight of the Internal Revenue laws."

The stamp duties imposed in Schedule B, and which under the new law are repealed, are as follows: Stamps on agreements, appraisements, assignments, bill of exchange, bill of lading, bill of sale, bonds, brokers' notes, certificates of all kinds, charter, charter-party contract, conveyance, letter of credit, custom house entry, deed, endorsement, entry, insurance policies, lease, legal documents, letters of administration, letters testamentary, manifests, memoranda of sale, mortgages, orders, passage tickets, pawnbrokers' checks, powers of attorney, probate of will, promissory notes, protest, jail claim, deed, receipts, &c.

Upon these instruments, therefore, there will be required no stamps on and after to-day, and any one of them may be signed, sealed and delivered without the usual stamp.

ARTICLES UPON WHICH STAMPS MUST BE PLACED.

The stamp law, however, is not repealed upon bank checks, drafts or orders, and upon all these the usual two cent stamp must be placed.

The law does not repeal the stamp duties upon the articles classed in Schedule "C." So far as regards these the law continues in force, and the usual stamps must be attached.

The following list gives the articles to which stamps must be attached as usual:

Proprietary medicines and preparations. For and upon every packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other enclosure, containing any pills, powders, tinctures, troches, lozenges, syrups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, essences, spirits, oils, or other medicinal preparations or compositions whatsoever, sold, offered or exposed for sale, or removed for consumption and sale, by any person or persons whatever, where such packet, box, &c., with its contents, does not exceed, at retail price or value, the sum of twenty-five cents, one cent; exceeding twenty-five and not exceeding fifty cents, two cents; exceeding fifty and not exceeding seventy-five cents, three cents; exceeding seventy-five cents and not exceeding one dollar, four cents; exceeding one dollar, for every additional fifty cents, or fractional part thereof in excess of one dollar, two cents.

Officinal preparations and medicines mixed or compounded specially for any person according to the written recipe or prescription of any physician or surgeon, exempt.

Perfumery and cosmetics. For and upon every packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other enclosure containing any essence, extract, toilet water, cosmetic, hair oil, pomade, hair dressing, hair restorative, hair dye, tooth wash, dentifrice, tooth paste, aromatic cachous, or any similar articles, by whatsoever name the same heretofore have been, now are, or may hereafter be called, known or distinguished, used or applied, or to be used or applied, as perfumes or applications to the hair, mouth or skin, sold, offered for sale, or removed for consumption and sale, the same rates per package, &c., as for medicines and preparations

Friction matches. For and upon every parcel or package of 100 or less, 1 cent; more than 100 and not more than 200, 2 cents; for every additional 100 or fractional part thereof, 1 cent. Wax tapers double the rates for friction matches.

Segar lights, made in part of wood, wax, glass, paper or other materials, in parcels or packages, containing twenty-five lights or less in each parcel or package 1 cent; when in parcels or packages containing more than twenty-five and not more than fifty lights, 2 cents; for every additional twenty-five lights, or fractional part of that number, one cent additional.

Playing cards. For and upon every pack not exceeding fifty-two cards in number, irrespective of price or value, 5 cents.

HOW TO REDEEM STAMPS.

Of course there will still remain in circulation a large quantity of stamps which will after to-day be useless.

The Treasury Department of the United States has made arrangements for the redemption of all such stamps, and has issued circulars with the necessary instruction to the assessors and collectors of Internal Revenue.

The following circular will be found to contain the directions for redeeming useless stamps. It is from the Treasury Department:

CIRCULAR.

The first Comptroller of the Treasury has recently given it as his opinion that no special appropriation is necessary for the redemption in currency of such adhesive Internal Revenue stamps as may have been spoiled, destroyed or rendered unfit or useless for the purpose intended

LOCAL.

MR. GILBERT P. KIDDER, of this city, has been selected as one of the Assistant Marshals at the State Fair.

We are pleased to see that our old friend Capt. Swift Galloway is making a vigorous canvass for Greeley in the Second district. The papers all publish an earnest and eloquent appeal, issued by him.

A TELEGRAM from a friend at Lilesville informs us that the telegraph wires are now in operation at that place, an office having been established there. This will be good news to the merchants of this city and Lilesville.

ELECTION blanks are now being sent out from the office of the Secretary of State, to the several counties, for the Presidential election in November. The law requires them to go out thirty days prior to the election.

MR. R. G. ROSS, under contract with the County Commissioners, and under instructions from Commissioner Black, who was appointed for that purpose, has just contracted a substantial bridge across Black River, from Point Caswell, on the east, to Plantuck, on the west bank. The new bridge is 250 feet long and 14 feet wide, with a 30 foot draw, and will prove a great convenience to the people of that portion of the county.

[Latest by Telegraph to the Journal.]

The Georgia Election.

Loyalist Comes to Grief—Radical Tax Speculators Sell out Their Party.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 2—1 P. M.

E. Bryant, Deputy Collector for this port attempted to create a riot at the polls to-day. He was ordered off by the Deputy Sheriff, but persisted and attempted to draw a pistol, when he was struck over the head with a club by an officer. He was taken off and is in confinement. The election thus far is very quiet.

Bradley, the negro who for the past two weeks has been the notorious terror to peace and incendiarism, left the city last night for South Carolina, and has not yet returned.

Reports from Liberty county say that the Democratic vote is ten to one for Radicals.—This is a strange negro county. Radical leaders have collected poll tax from negroes and given them bogus receipts on which they claim the right to vote.

NEGROES ATTEMPT VIOLENCE AND ARE DRIVEN FROM THE POLLS—BAD TEACHING AND BAD CONDUCT.

MACON, Oct. 2.

A fight occurred at the polls in this city today, growing out of another attempt of the negroes to take forcible possession of the polls—a device which they have successfully practiced here at the last three elections. Yesterday morning they massed at the City Hall and marched down to the polls, at the Court House, in column, under their Captains, Lieutenants and Sergeants. There they found a smaller crowd, principally whites, and commenced crowding upon them and forcing them from the polls. A few bouts of fisticuffs occurred in the dense mass, and later a discharge of brickbats came from the negroes, followed by an order from their leader, Jeff Long, to fire upon the whites. In the course of a few seconds about fifty pistol shots were discharged from both sides, by which the white man was killed and some five or six negroes wounded, two of whom have since died. The attack came from the negroes and these several facts are substantiated by numerous affidavits before the venerable Judge Cole, of this Circuit, who was in the Court House, and himself a witness from a window that the negroes commenced the affray.

After the affray, which lasted but a few moments, the bulk of the negroes left in haste and disorder, swearing that they would give up the election, as they had been driven from the polls by violence, and could get no chance to vote.

They massed again at the City Hall, where they were addressed by the Mayor, guarantee-ing them perfect protection from a strong force of special police which had been sworn in for the day, with free access to the polls, but with few exceptions they refused to vote, and many have gone home.

The whole of this deplorable affair is simply the result of another attempt by the negroes to carry this precinct by storm, and a firm purpose of the whites to prevent a repetition of the outrage. All is quiet at this time.

HEAVY GAINS—THE STATE DEMOCRATIC BY AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY—REJOICINGS IN AUGUSTA.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 2.

The election passed off quietly here. Richmond county goes Democratic by 800 majority, being a gain on the Bullock election of over 600. The returns come in slowly, and nothing official can be given until to-morrow. There is no doubt of the Democrats carrying the State by an overwhelming majority, securing Gov. Smith's election by many thousands.

Great enthusiasm is manifested, and the city illuminated by bonfires. A Greeley and Brown flag was raised, and was saluted by the firing of cannon.

Col. George McDonald, who owns a farm about seven miles from Fincastle (Va.) has discovered a cave upon it said to be equal to attractions to Weyer's Cave, in Augusta.

Central American advices state that the Vice President of San Salvador has been assassinated.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

COASTWISE—Steamship Benefactor, Jones, New York, Barry Bros.
Schr Charles Dennis, Benson, New York, A D Cazaux.
(Br) Brig Maud, Pritchard, Richmond, Va, Ross & Co.
Schr Adiel, Moore, Swansboro', Edwards & Hill.
Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.
Steamship Regulator, Freeman, New York, Barry Bros.
FOREIGN (Br) Barquentine Leonora, Edmondson (29 days) Liverpool, Vick & Mebane.
(Br) Barque Austell, Key, Cardiff, DeRosset & Co, with railroad iron for W. C & A R R.
Sept 28—COASTWISE—Steamship Lucille, Price, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.
Steamship Tonawanda, Wiltbanks, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.
German Barque Claudia, Dinse, Boston, Wilard Bros.
Schr Etta, Heady, Swansboro, Binford, Grow & Co.

CLEARED.

COASTWISE—Brig Erie, Flammel, Boston, Kidder & Sons.
Steamship Lucille, Price, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.
Steamship Benefactor, Jones, New York, Barry Bros.
Schr Lucy Wright, Elzey, Boston, Williams & Murchison.
Schr John A Griffin, Foster, Philadelphia, Harriss & Howell.
Schr Ben Borland, Blaisdell, Damriscotta, O G Parsley.
Steamship Tonawanda, Wiltbanks, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.
Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.
FOREIGN—(Br) Brig Medusa, Wilkie, Rotterdam, Sprunt & Hinson
(Br) Barque Sarnia, Pellou, Antwerp, G G Barker & Co.
(Br) Barque Mystic Tie, Cofill, Rotterdam, G G Barker & Co.

EXPORTS

COASTWISE.

Boston—Brig Erie—210,000 feet lumber.
New York—Steamship Benefactor—63 bbls spirits, 448 do turpentine, 1,575 do rosin, 100 bdls shooks, 27 bbls tar, 183 bales cotton, 1,128 bush peanuts, 13 bales sheeting.
Baltimore—Steamship Lucille—151 bales cotton, 164 bbls spirits, 181 do tar, 90 do pitch, 231 bushels peanuts, 23 pkgs mdse.
Philadelphia—Schr John A Griffin—200,000 feet lumber.
Boston—Schr Lucy Wright—150,000 feet lumber.
Damriscotta, Maine—Schr Ben Borland—110,000 feet lumber.
Philadelphia—Steamship Tonawanda—2,901 bbls rosin, 216 casks spirits, 137 bbls tar, 50 do pitch, 561 bales cotton, 453 bushels peanuts, 26 pkgs mdse, 6,883 feet lumber, 5 tons old iron.

FOREIGN.

Rotterdam—(Br) Brig Medusa—2,235 bbls rosin.
Antwerp—(Br) Barque Sarnia—3,902 bbls rosin.
Rotterdam—(Br) Barque Mystic Tie—3,105 bbls rosin, 175 casks spirits turpentine.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., October 1, 1872.

STEAMSHIPS.

Regulator, Freeman, ldg, New York, Barry Bros

BARQUES

(Br) Ansdell, Key, ldg, Bristol, DeRosset & Co
German Juno, Lindt, ldg, Hamburg, Moffitt & Co
German, Claudia, Dinse, dis, Willard Bros
BARQUENTINES
(Russian) Elsa, Ehlund, ldg, Europe, Heide Bros.
(Br) Leonora, Edmondson, ldg, Liverpool, Vick & Mebane

BRIGS.

Mary E. Dana, Latham, dis, O G Parsley, Sr
(Br) Maud, Pritchard, ldg, Europe, DeRosset & Co

SCHOONERS.

C C Bearse, Hodgdin, ldg, Boston, O G Parsley, Sr

List of Vessels Sailed for this Port

NEW YORK.

(Br) Barque Carily, Jayne — cld Aug 22
Schr John, Williams, — cld Sept 21

LIVERPOOL.

Delaware, Cruse, — cld July 19

CARDIFF.

Cormorant, Hansen, — cld Aug 12

DUBLIN.

German Barque Charles, Cornand, — cld Aug 2

BRISTOL.

Perseverance, Cawsey, — cld Aug 15

The Market Reports of the Journal.

Its market reports constitute one of the most attractive features of the JOURNAL. Our Commercial Reporter is laborious, faithful and intelligent in the discharge of his duties, and spares no pains in his efforts to make the JOURNAL reports both full and accurate. It is especially gratifying to us to receive such constant assurances from our mercantile friends that these efforts to make our weekly commercial reports standard authority in reference to the commerce of our growing city have not been in vain.

We call especial attention this morning to the cotton review for the last month. It is the result, in great part, of careful and extended observation, and may be relied upon, we think, both for statements of facts and for the correctness of the conclusions drawn therefrom.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current

Beeswax per lb	30 a 32	Lime, (from store)	
Carrels, Spts T, each		Rockport	0 00 a 1 65
24 hand	2 50 a 2 75	Rockland	0 00 a 1 65
New	2 75 a 3 00	Molasses, per gallon,	
Candles, per lb.,		Cuba, hhds	00 a 37
Tallow	16 a 17	do bbls	00 a 41
Adamantine	16 a 17	Sugar house	21 a 21½
Sperm	50 a 55	do bbls	22½a 24
Coffee, per lb.,		Syrup, bbls	45 a1 00
Java	28 a 30	do N. O.	80 a0 85
Laguayra	26 a 28	Naval Stores,	
Rio	20 a 25	Turpentine, per 280 lbs	
St. Domingo	25 a 28	Virgin new	0 00 a 5 60
Cotton, per lb.,		Yellow dip	0 00 a 5 60
Ord to Mid'g	6 a 15½	Hard	3 00 a 3 50
Strict Mid	00 a 18	Tar	3 00
Cotton Bagging,		Tar bbls	3 00 a 3 10
Gunny	00 a 60	Pitch, Com	3 75 a 4 25
Dundee	18 a 18½	Rosin, pale	5 00 a 6 50
Flax	19½a 20	do No 1	4 25 a 4 50
Double Ancris	18½a 19½	do No 2	4 10 a 4 25
Rope per lb.	7 a 10	do No 3	4 00 a 4 05
Corn Meal,		Spirits turpentine,	
per bushel	1 05 a 1 10	per gal	00 a 59
Domestics,		Nails, per lb.,	
Sheeting,		Cut	6½ a 7½
per yard	12 a 13	Oils, per gallon,	
Yarn, per 5 lb	160 a 165	Sperm	0 00 a 3 00
Feathers,		Linseed	1 40 a 1 50
per lb	65 a 90	Machinery	1 75 a 2 00
Fish, per bbl.,		Kerosene	28 a 30
Mackerel,		Pea Nuts	1 25 a 1 50
No. 1	14 00 a18 00	Potatoes,	
No. 2	10 50 a11 00	Sweet	80 a 1 00
No. 3	8 50 a 9 00	Irish, bbl	2 75 a 3 00
Mullets	5 50 a 7 50	Provisions, per lb.,	
Herring,		N. C. Bacon	
fast	8 00 a 9 00	Hams	16 a 18
N. C. roe	0 00 a12 50	Middlings	10 a 12
do cuts	8 00 a10 00	Shoulders	8 a 9
do gros	7 00 a 8 00	Hog round	00 a 12½
Dry Cod	7 a	Weste'n Bacon	
Flour, per bbl, North'n		(Smoked.	
Family	8 00 a11 50	Hams	20 a21
Superfine	6 25 a 7 00	Middlings	11½a 12
Ex Super	7 00 a 7 50	Shoulders	0 a 9½
North Caroima,		(Dry Salted)	
Family	10 00 a 10 50	Middlings	11 a 11½
Superfine	7 75 a 8 25	Shoulders	0 a 8½
Glue, per lb	16 a 18	Lard, N. C	00 a 12½
Gunny Bags	25 a 28	do Northern	9 a 11½
Guano, Peruvian,		Butter, N. C	15 a 20
per ton	00 00 a85 00	do Northern	30 a 40
Grain, per bushel,		Cheese	15 a 17
Corn	85 a 95	Pork, Northern, per bbl	
Oats	00 a 75	City Mess	16 50 a 17 00
Peas, Cow	00 a 1 25	Thin	00 00 a 00 00
Rice,	9 a 10	Rump	00 00 a 14 50
Carolina	9½ a 10	Salt, Alum, per	
Hides, per lb.,		bag	2 bush. 1 50 a 2 00
Green	6¼ a 7	Liverpool, sack, ground	
Dry	14 a 15	cargo	00 a 0 00
Hay, per 100 lbs.,		Fromstore	0 00 a 1 60
Eastern	00 a 1 75	American	1 55 a 1 65
Northern	1 00 a 1 65	Sugar, per lb.,	
Iron, per lb.,		Porto Rico	11 a 00
English, ass'd	7¼ a 8	C	11¼a 00
American, refd	a 10	B	12 a 12½
American,		A	13¼a 00
sheer	9 a 00	Crushed	14 a 00
Swede	7½ a 00	Soap, per lb.,	
per ton	140 00a150 00	Northern	5 a 7½
Liquors, per gal, (duty)		Shingles, per M.,	
Whiskey	1 25 a 4 00	Contract	4 00 a 6 00
Bourbon	2 00 a 3 00	Common	2 25 a 2 75
N. E. R	2 00 a 3 00	Staves, per M.,	
Gin	4 00 a 7 00	W. O. bbl	0 00 a 00 00
Brandy	4 00 a 9 00	R. O. hhd	0 00 a 00 00
do Apple	1 50 a 9 00	Timber, per M.,	
do Peach	2 25 a 3 50	Shipping	12 00 a 15 00
Lumber, (River.)		Mill, prime	10 00 a 11 00
Flr Bds	15 00 a17	Mill, fair	7 50 a 9 00
Wilmdo	12 00 a14 00	Mill, inferior to	
Scantling	10 00 a12 00	ord	5 00 10 00
		Tallow, lb	10 a 11

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY October 3, 1872.

COTTON—Since our report of the crop on the 1st of last month, a material change has taken place. September was a very dry month through out the Carolinas, and in consequence the weed was brought quickly to maturity, and the bolls opened almost together. This has kept the pickers pressed to their utmost, and even then they have not kept up, as whole fields lie before them with the Cotton opened to the top, and in many cases hanging out, so that a storm would produce great destruction. The next picking over will finish up the crop with the exception of some low lands and very late pieces. This must be done within the present month or a great loss will ensue. In fact we hardly see how the Cotton can be got out without losing considerable, as it is hardly probable that we shall pass the whole month without a gale, and the results above mentioned. From a calm and careful examination of the reports from all the States, we are satisfied that our estimate of last month, 3,400,000 bales for the whole crop, must be reduced, and yet we do not see evidences of loss enough to put it under 3,200,000 bales; which if secured will not be enough to supply the demand of the world, and we hold to the opinion that prices must average very good. The present rush of Cotton on the market is no indication of a heavy crop. The Cotton has opened all at once and has surprised the planters.—Where they expected to keep a limited number of hands steadily picking for nearly three months, or to the middle of November, they find that they have got to have it picked out much sooner or lose a portion of it. Hence all the pickers who can be obtained, young and old, crippled and half sick, have been put in the fields at advanced wages, and this is making the present great show of Cotton. The tide will cease as suddenly as it has commenced to flow, when the hands pick over once more. Information of this is in the hands of the Cotton operators in the great markets, and they are pressing purchases at the interior towns at prices so near those of Liverpool and New York, that they will have most of the crop in hand when the reaction takes place.

As regards our market during the period of our review, prices opened with an advance of ¼ cent. Saturday a further advance of ¼ cent was realized. Since the market has been very steady with free transactions daily at the ruling quotations. The receipts are increasing from day to day, and for the week were upwards of 900 bales. The exports are, however, very large, and very little if any stock has accumulated.

The general cotton movement for this week as compared with last week shows considerable gain in receipts and a very slight increase in exports. The receipts at all the ports for the week were 61,208 bales, against 51,269 bales last week, 29,625 bales the previous week, and 13,554 bales three weeks since. The total receipts since September 1, 1872, are 158,245 bales, against 76,343 for the corresponding period of the previous year, showing an increase since September 1 this year of 81,902 bales. The exports from all the ports for the week were 11,248 bales, against 12,418 bales the same date last year. The total exports for the expired portion of the cotton year are 37,829 bales, against 43,070 bales for same time last year. The stock at all the ports is 127,841 bales, against 99,870 bales bales last year. The stocks at interior towns are 15,166 bales, against 16,602 bales last year. The stock of cotton in Liverpool is 759,000 bales, against 423,000 bales last year. The amount of American cotton afloat for Great Britain is 7,000 bales, against 54,000 bales last year. The amount of Indian cotton afloat for Europe is 291,000 bales, against 588,000 bales last year.

The following is a summary of the week's transactions: Friday, sales of 21 bales at 16¾ cents, 2 do. at 16¼ cents, 19 do. at 17 cents; Saturday, sales of 4 bales at 15½ cents, 8 do. at 16¾ cents, 7 do. at 16¼ cents, 36 do. at 16¾ cents, 7 do. at 17¼ cents; Monday, sales of 8 bales at 16 cents, 4 do. at 16¼ cents, 35 do. at 16¾ cents, 54 do. at 17 cents, 2 do. at 17¼ cents; Tuesday, sales of 5 bales at 16 cents, 10 do. at 16½ cents, 19 do. at 17 cents, 2 do. at 17¼ cents; Wednesday, sales of 5 bales at 16 cents, 52 do. at 16¾ cents, 17 do. at 16¾ cents, 42 do. at 17 cents; Thursday, sales of 7 bales at 16 cents; 5 do. at 16¼ cents; 6 do. at 16½ cents; 32 do. at 17 cents; 4 do. at 17¼ cents; 3 do. at 17½ cents; 3 do. at 17¾ cents per lb.

We quote (Wilmington classification) as follows:

Ordinary	15½ cents.
Good Ordinary	16½ "
Low Middling	17 "
Middling	17¼@17¾ "

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The upward tendency of the market noted in our last weekly summary continued through Friday, and on Saturday hard advanced 15 cents. On Monday yellow dip and virgin advanced 10 cents. Since then the market has remained interrupted in prices, but for the past day or so the despondency of Spirits Turpentine has given less strength to the undertone, and although the receipts have been exceedingly small yet sellers have found considerable difficulty to obtain purchasers. The receipts 1,439 bbls. for the week against 1,290 bbls. for last week are an increase of 149 bbls. The exports for the week were 897 bbls., and for the month of September, 1872, both coastwise and foreign, were 1,386 bbls., against 1,591 bbls. for the same period of the year 1871. From information received from all parts of the surrounding country we are satisfied that there is a marked falling off in this year's crop. In some sections we find they have great trouble in getting sufficient labor to keep up with the dipping. The effects of the stringency will not, however, be felt much until about the middle of next month. The market closes dull and heavy to-day at $3 50 for hard and $5 00 for yellow dip and virgin (free of extra). The receipts and sales for the week were as follows:

	Bbls.	Hard.	Yellow Dip.	Virgin.
Friday	150	$3 25	$5 50	$5 00
Saturday	442	3 50	5 50	5 50
Monday	340	3 50	5 60	5 60
Tuesday	155	3 50	5 60	5 60
Wednesday	137	3 50	5 60	5 60
Thursday	358	3 50	5 60	5 60

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—During the early part of the week just ended nothing of importance worthy of mention transpired.—Prices ruled very regular, and the daily transactions were free as the limited supply of stock available would admit. On Tuesday, under the adverse advices from New York, the market evinced a dull disposition, and buyers were loth to take hold. Wednesday the dullness continued and the market declined 1 cent. To-day (Thursday) at the close of our report the market was steady with sales at 59 cents. The receipts are falling off weekly and since last week were 2,956 casks against 3,186 casks for the previous week. The exports were 690 casks against 3,984 casks for last week. The exports for the month of September, 1872, were 3,902 casks coastwise and 10,803 casks foreign against 5,535 casks coastwise and 5,787 foreign. The sales for the week were as the following table will show:

Friday	200 casks at 60	cents per gallon.
Saturday	120 " " 60	" " "
Monday	110 " " 60	" " "
Tuesday	70 " " 60	" " "
Wednesday	420 " " 59	" " "
Thursday	410 " " 59	" " "

TAR—On Friday the market opened with a good demand prevailing for export, but the receipts were of no importance and last week's quotations were the ruling figures of the day. Saturday the demand continued and the market advanced 20 cents. Since then the market has ruled steady with free offerings on the part of receivers, and sellers purchasing when suitable lots could be obtained. The receipts for the week were 467 bbls., against 267 bbls. for last week, show an increase of 200 bbls. The exports, both coastwise and foreign, for the month of September, 1872, were 1,720 bbls., against 1,773 bbls. for the corresponding month of 1871. The market closes steady to-day at $3 30 per bbl. The following table contains the transactions for the week:

Friday	39 bbls. at $3 10	per bbl.	
Do	250 " " 3 25	"	
Saturday	59 " " 3 10	"	
Do	120 " " 3 25	"	
Do	130 " " 3 30	"	
Do	25 " " 3 50	"	
Monday	43 " " 3 30	"	
Do	30 " " 3 50	"	
Tuesday	94 " " 3 30	"	
Do	30 " " 3 45	"	
Wednesday	109 " " 3 30	"	
Thursday	95 " " 3 30	"	

*In order

ROSIN—The general rosin market during the past week has been very regular and very few changes of importance have occurred. On Friday strained opened at an advance of 15 cents, when 1,700 bbls. changed hands at $4. During the remainder of the week the daily transactions (at $4) were as follows: Saturday, 500 bbls.; Monday, 1,137 bbls.; Tuesday, 756 bbls., Wednesday, 950 bbls. To-day (Thursday) the market closes with sales of 1,600 bbls. at $4 05 an advance of 5 cents.—The stock of strained is quite small, the bulk of which is held for shipment. No. 2 has also experienced a slight advance in response to its near relation to strained. Of those qualities, however, the stock is very light and the transactions in consequence are quite limited. No. 1 also shows some improvement in prices. The finer grades have barely sustained their former quotations. The enquiry for these grades is limited, and transactions are light. The receipts for the week were upwards of 10,000 barrels against 9,827 for last week, showing a slight improvement. The exports, 10,827 bbls. against 11,224 bbls., show also a falling off. The exports for the month of September, 1872, were 37,071 bbls. coastwise and 20,921 bbls. foreign, against 23,239 bbls. coastwise and 6,635 bbls. foreign for the corresponding month of 1871, showing an increase of 11,812 bbls. coastwise and 14,286 bbls. foreign. The following were the weeks transactions:

Friday, Sept. 27—Sales of 3,200 bbls. strained at $4 and 1,010 bbls. at $4 10 for extra No. 2, $4 12½ for low No. 1, $4 25 for No. 1, $4 50 for extra No. 1, and $6 for extra Pale.

Saturday, Sept. 28—Sales of 500 bbls. strained at $4, and 442 bbls. at $4 50 for extra No. 1, and $5 for Pale.

Monday, Sept. 30—Sales of 1,137 bbls. at $4 for strained and 270 bbls. at $4 25 for No. 1, $4 50 for extra No. 1, and $5 25 for Pale.

Tuesday, Oct. 1—Sales of 750 bbls. strained at $4 and 156 bbls. at $4 10 for No. 2, $4 50 for No. 1, and $4 75 for extra No. 1.

Wednesday, Oct. 2—Sales of 950 bbls. strained at $4 and 575 bbls. at $4 25 for extra No. 2, $4 50 for No. 1, and $4 75 for extra No. 1.

Thursday, Oct. 3—Sales of 1,600 bbls. strained at $4 05, and 250 bbls. at $4 10@$4 12½ for No. 2, $4 50 for No. 1, $4 75 for extra No. 1, $5 for low Pale.

GRAIN—CORN—Very little of importance has transpired in the market for this quality of grain during the past week. The marked falling off in the receipts, has given sellers the advantage in prices, and we note an advance from store of about 2½ cents. There were no arrivals of cargoes, and in consequence of no sales, we report the condition of the market for cargoes as being firm at 73 cents, (last sales.) The receipts for the week 8,345 bushels against 12,672 bushels for last week, show a decrease of 4,329 bushels, and from all sources were as follows: From Philadelphia, 3,950 bushels; from Baltimore, 897 bushels; from New York, 2,500 bushels, and by Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, 896 bushels. The stock in market is being gradually reduced, and is estimated not to exceed 15,000 or 20,000 bushels. Dealers are selling from store at 85@87½ for mixed, and 87½@92½ cents for white mealing—highest figures including sacks.——OATS—The market has ruled without change. The receipts for the week 2,500 bushels against 1,350 bushels for last week, show an increase 1,150 bushels. The demands are light and are principally local, the stock being deemed sufficient to meet the present wants. We quote as selling from store at 65@70 cents per bushel, (sacks included.) PEAS.—Cow are the principal quality of this article that are now sought after. These are in fair stock, but clay and white are scarce, though at present there is but little demand for them. We quote cow as selling from store at $1 15@$1 25, clay $1 15@$1 25, and $1 30@$1 35 for white, per bushel.——WHEAT.—The receipts are very light the amount of which come principally to order and are not placed on market. A fair article, however, would bring from $1 50 to $1 75 per bushel.——RICE—The stock is amply sufficient to meet the local demands. Sells from store in bbls. and tcs. at 9 to 9½ cents per lb.

FLOUR—Since the break in the reported corner of the Western markets and the receipt of the new crop of wheat, prices have been very steady and have experienced no changes whatever. We refer to our table of wholesale prices for quotations of both Northern and State brands.

HAY—Has undergone no change of quotation. The receipts were moderately large and the stock in market is of sufficient size to meet the demands. We quote as selling from wharf and store as follows:

	Wharf.	Store
Pennsylvania Timothy	$1 40@1 50	$1 50@1 60
New York	1 40@1 50	1 50@0 00
Eastern		1 75

PROVISIONS—North Carolina bacon has further advanced 1 cent on sides and shoulders. The receipts for the week show some improvement over those of the preceding weeks of the month, but are yet quite small and not equal to the demand. *Western Smoked Meats* have experienced no change. The stock is moderately large and prices are easier. We quote North Carolina Bacon at 11@12 cents for shoulders, 13½@14 cents for sides, 13@13¼ cents for hog round, and 29 cents for hams. Western smoked meats sell as follows: 9¼ cents for shoulders, 11¼@12 cents for middlings, 17@18 cents for hams. *Dry Salted* 8¼@9 cents for shoulders, 10¼@11 cents for middlings.——LARD—The market is in good supply of Northern, but Carolina is scarce and sells at 12@ cents per pound. Northern steam refined in buckets and kegs sell at 11@12 cents per pound.

CORN MEAL—The slight advance reported in the grain market has had no effect on the prices of this article and the market remains the same as noted last week. City Mills are supplying the trade at 95@97½ cents per bushel, sacks included.

EGGS—The market is very high, owing to the continued scarcity. Dealers are paying 25@30 cents per dozen by the quantity.

SALT—The market is almost if not entirely bare of American. Of Liverpool there is a fair stock. We note a good demand. Sells at $1 50@$1 55, for American, and $1 50@$1 60 for Liverpool per sack.

TIMBER—The low stage of the water courses for the past month have kept the receipts very small. By rail, however, they have been large and no scarcity has been experienced. The market is, however, dull at the following rates per number feet;

Extra Prime Mill Timber per Railroad	$15 00@16 50
Prime Mill per railroad	$14 00@15 00
Extra River Timber	$12 00@12 70
Prime River Timber	$9 00@11 50
Common Mill	$8 00@ 9 00
Ordinary	$7 00@ 8 00
Inferior	$5 00@ 6 00

BARRELS.—The stock is about the usual quantity kept in market, which is sufficient to supply the country demand. The receipts are moderately large and with a fair demand sells from wharf at the following rates: Second hand country as they run, $2 25@$2 50; selected and new $2 60@$2 75; New York second hand, $2 75@$2 85, and $3 for new.

WOOD.—We have no important feature to report. There is a scarcity of Pine, and for this quality the market continues high. Of other kinds the market is well supplied. Sells by the quantity as follows:

Pine	$3 25 to 3 50
Ash	3 40 to 3 50
Oak	3 75 to 4 00
Blackjack	4 00 to 4 25

LIME—The market is moderately supplied. Sells from store at $1 65 per cask.

LUMBER.—The City Mills are doing a fair business, and selling cargoes at the following rates:

Pine Sized Sawed Lumber—Cargo Rates—per 1,000 feet.

Ordinary assortment, Cuba cargoes	$00 00@20 00
" " Hayti cargoes	00 00@20 00
Full cargo wide Boards	20 00@25 00
" " flooring boards, rough	00 00@26 00
Ship Stuff as per specifications	28 00@30 00
Deals, 3 by 9	20 00@22 00

SHINGLES.—The trade in this article is confined principally to exporters, who pay for contract orders $6 to $8, and $3 25 to $5 for common, per M.

IRON BANDS AND TIES FOR COTTON—Are in good demand and fair stock. Sells as follows:

Anchor Ties, Buckle Ties, Side Slot Ties, Arrow Ties, 9 cents. } 8½ cents.

Discounts made on purchases of and over 12½ tons.

PEANUTS.—The peanut market continues in the same dull and depressed condition as reported for several weeks past. The receipts are fair and will about balance the exports, leaving the stock in market unchanged. Sellers are purchasing at the following quotations:

Ordinary	$ 75 to 90
Prime	1 15 to 1 25
Extra Prime	1 40 to 1 50
Fancy—None in market.	

BEEF CATTLE—Have been brought in quite freely during the past week, but the demands of the butchers are quite small, and the extent of their purchases are such as will supply their immediate wants. A good drove would bring 6 to 7 cents per lb. on the hoof.

FREIGHTS—The supply of sailing vessels is very light. There are enquiries for small coasters for the lumber trade. The rates by steamships remain unchanged. Foreign shipping is done principally under charter and no established rates are fixed. We refer to our table for last rates paid.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

ARTICLES.	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	$0 60 a $ 00	$ 00 a $ 60
Tar per bbl	0 60 a 00	00 a 1
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	00 a 1 50	00 a 90
Rosin per bbl	00 a 00	00 a 60
Cotton per bale	00 a 2 00	00 a 00
Cotton Goods, "	00 a 75	00 a 75
Flaxseed per bush	00 a 15	00 a 15
Peanuts, "	3 a 6	08 a 10
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 50	00 a 60
Tar per bbl	0 00 a 50	00 a 60
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 1 00	00 a 1 00
Rosin per bbl	0 00 a 50	00 a 60
Cotton per bale	0 00 a 1 50	00 a 2 00
Cotton Goods	0 00 a 75	0 00 a 0 75
Peanuts per bush	00 a 10	00 a 12
Lumber	0 00 a 8 00	0 00 a 8 00
TO BALTIMORE.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 0 45	0 00 a 0 45
Tar per bbl	0 00 a 0 45	0 00 a 0 45
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	00 a 90	0 00 a 75
Rosin per bbl	00 a 50	00 a 45
Cotton per bale	0 00 a 2 25	00 a ⅝
Peanuts per bush	00 a 11	00 a 0 00
Lumber	0 00 a 8 00	6 50 a 7 00
TO BOSTON.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 0 75
Tar per bbl	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 0 65
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 1 10
Rosin per bbl	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 65
Cotton per bale	00 a 00	00 a 2 50
Peanuts per bush	00 a 00	00 a 10
Lumber	00 a 00	0 00 a 11

New Goods.

We take pleasure in offering to our patrons and the public generally a most complete assortment of

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CODFISH, HERRING, &c.,

which has just been received direct from the packer. Lovers of fine Fish will please call and examine.

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75 BOXES
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Which we offer to the Trade Low.
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sept 29 312—

VICK & MEBANE,
Cotton Factors,
AND
General Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Liberal Advances made.
☞ Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Country Produce, and orders for the purchase of same solicited.
☞ Bagging and Ties on hand for sale.

DIED.

Suddenly, whilst on a visit, in this city, from Onslow county, on the 1st instant, Miss CARRIE M. HUMPHREY, daughter of Mr. F. S. and Mary Humphrey, aged 26 years.

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This superb Hair Dye is the best in the world. Perfectly Harmless, Reliable and Instantaneous. No disappointment. No Ridiculous Tints or Unpleasant Odor. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces IMMEDIATELY a splendid Black or Natural Brown. Does not Stain the Skin, but leaves the Hair Clean, Soft and Beautiful. The only safe and Perfect Dye. Sold by all Druggists. Factory 16 Bond Street, New York.
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ASTHMA.—Any medicine which will alleviate the Paroxysms of this dreadful disease will be hailed with joy by thousands of sufferers. The certificates which accompany Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy are from the most reliable sources, and attest to its wonderful power, even in the most severe cases. Joseph Burnett & Co., proprietors, Boston.

Free Advertising.—From family to family, from city to city, from State to State, the fame of Dr. Walker's Vegetable Vinegar Bitters as a specific for all derangements of the stomach, bowels and liver, is continually extending. Its voluntary missionaries are innumerable, and public enthusiasm in its favor spreads faster than a prairie fire.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms; also, as a preventive against Fever and Ague, and other intermittent fevers. The Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

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Don't Slight Your Teeth.—Remember that upon their labor the health of the stomach depends. Keep them

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1872.

STATE NEWS.

Newton has an ice house.

Long Perry has returned to Raleigh.

Hickory Tavern is soon to have three new churches.

The crops of Cabarrus are reported to be very fine.

Fresh beef 6 cents per pound in Statesville.

Bonitz, of the Goldsboro' *Messenger*, has gone to Virginia for a little vacation.

Just 202 bales of cotton received at Goldsboro' last week.

The Wadesboro' *Argus* quotes cotton as steady, on Thursday, at 15½ cents.

The cotton crop in Edgecombe will probably fall short one-third.

Raleigh boasts of the finest band of music in the State.

The local of the Raleigh *News* tells what he knows about juries in Johnston.

Robinson's circus exhibits at Cmpany Shops on the 29th of October.

Grading will soon commence on the road from Joyner's Depot to Greeneville.

The Salem Brass Band will attend the Charlotte fair.

The tobacco crop of Stokes, Surry and Forsythe are reported as very good.

Gov. Vance has returned from Kentucky and is now attending Court in Asheville.

Sweet cider 25 cents a gallon in Hillsboro'.

The Presbyterian Syond meets in Charlotte, on the 9th of October.

Mr. Wm. Flanigan, an ex-sheriff of Pitt county, died at his residence last week.

Mr. Rufus Bobbitt, who died recently in Granville county, had his life insured for $30,000.

The ground has been selected for the new Baptist church at Weldon, and the building framed.

Cotton pickers near Raleigh are sometimes stung by what is known as the Buck worm.

From all sections of the State comes the report that the cotton crop is materially lessened by the late drought and by the worm.

There was a Gretna Green marriage on the 24th between Mr. Joseph T. Weede of Murfreesboro' N. C., and Miss Celia Jackson, Ferry Point, Va.

As usual Judge Tourgee did not open Coust in Rockingham until Tuesday. While witnesses, suitors, jurors, &c., were waiting for the Judge he was loafing around Salem.

The *Sentinel* says cotton is *the* crop in Johnston to the great neglect of corn and root crops. The cotton, however, will, it is thought by the best judges, fall one-third short of the June and July anticipation.

The Newbern *Journal of Commerce* denies the statement made by the *Times* that it would suspend October 1st. We are glad to know that the report is unfounded and that our cotemporary will continue to be published.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says: There is said to be a crazy woman roaming about the woods near this city. She is perfectly wild, and has been at large for some time. She is said to be almost in a state of nudity.

The Magnolia *Advertiser* says: The amount of freight received at the ware house of the W. & W. R. R., in this town is constantly on the increase, and we are informed by the agent, Mr. Morris, that it is largely in excess of any previous year.

The colored Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, composed of the States of North Carolina and Virginia, under charge of Bishop Miles, has been postponed, and will convene in Edenton, this State, in January next.

The Goldsboro *Messenger* says: A gentleman just from Washington informs us that Judge Warren was stricken down with paralysis a few days ago. The many friends of the Judge will learn this with much sorrow.

The whole number of cases on the State Docket at the last term of Wilson court was eighty-three. Of these twenty-eight submitted; sixteen stood a jury trial, and of these eleven were convicted and five acquitted. A nol pros was entered in seven cases.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says: Application has been made to the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society by the Star Base Ball Club of, this city, and the U. S. Club, composed of soldiers at the garrison, to play a match game on each day of the first three days of the ensuing Fair.

The Raleigh *News* man has been attending Johnston Court this week, and states that Ed. Brewer and W. C. Massey, charged with the murder of a man by the name of Holt, were called and failed, and judgment *nisi* entered against their surety, Billy Smith, the Congressman.

The Raleigh *News* learns from Judge Battle that he has made such progress with his work of digesting the public statute laws of the State, including the "Code of Civil Procedure," that he expects to be ready to report it to the General Assembly at their meeting in November next.

Says the Greensboro *Patriot*: We learn that the tobacco barn of Mr. Andrew Cunningham was destroyed by fire last Saturday night and a large quantity of tobacco destroyed.

He had just about finished curing the leaf when it accidentilly caught fire.

We learn from a friend at Franklinsville that Deep River is lower than it has been since 1845. The drouth is so general in Randolph that most of the creek mills are unable to grind, and that wagons come twenty miles to Franklinsville with grain for bread. So says the Greensboro' *Patriot*.

The Greensboro' *Patriot* says: The store of James M. Sutton, at Gibsonville, was entered by burglars one night last week, and the safe broken open and robbed of $2,200. One of the parties named Chance has since been arrested, and made a confession implicating three others, all white.

The *Carolina Eagle* says: One day last week, a small colored boy living at Mr. Abram Winkler's, fell from a load of hay on the prongs of a pitchfork which he held in his hand, and one of the prongs pierced entirely through his neck. He is still living and will probably recover.

WAYNE COURT.—There were 31 nol pros. entered in cases on the State Docket at last court; fifteen jury trials, eight convictions, six acquittals, one mis-trial and seventeen submissions. The whole number of cases on the docket was 123. The thirty-one nol. pros. tax our county with no small item.—*Messenger.*

The Wilson *Plaindealer* says: We regret to record the sudden and melancholy death of a very promising young man of our county. Jas. B. Winstead, fell on the 18th instant, from the door of the gin house on his father's place to the ground and was severely bruised by the fall. His health had been bad for some time previous to the accident, causing a dizziness about the head which may have caused the fall. From the effects of which or the previously acquired sickness or both combined he died on Friday night last. The deceased was aged 15 years and 11 days.

We learn that Mr. A. H. Merrett has discovered on one of his plantations, situated on the tributaries of Rock Fish Creek, a very valuable field of shell marl. We are glad to note this fact, as we have always maintained that this section of the State should produce its own fertilizers and not be dependent upon a manufactured article of very doubtful value. We believe that Eastern North Carolina can be made a perfect garden-spot from its own resources, and that the time is not far distant when the fact will be realized.—Magnolia *Advertiser.*

Raleigh is to have a colored Greeley and Brown Club.

The *Clipper* is the name of a new paper shortly to be published at Enfield.

A crazy inmate of the jail at Newbern, made an ineffectual attempt to burn it last Saturday.

The Raleigh *News* says: There will be in the next Legislature, as far as we can ascertain, 16 colored members—4 in the Senate and 12 in the House. This is a gain of one in the Senate and loss of some four in the House.

The Rockingham *Observer* says: A Greeley and Brown Club was organized in this place last Monday evening. The following officers were elected: Platt D. Walker, Esq., President; Dugald Stewart, Vice-President; W. H. Covington, Treasurer; M. H. Russell, Secretary.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says: We learn that there have been at least thirty conversions in the Methodist church during the revival meetings which have been progressing for the past several weeks. Ten or twelve made profession on Friday evening last.

The Goldsboro' *Journal* says: On Thursday last, James F. Davis, Esq., one of our most successful farmers, shipped to Messrs. Seyock & Rowland, of St. Louis, Mo., a bale of cotton for exhibition at the great Cotton Fair, to open in that city October 3rd. The premiums for cotton from North Carolina are very liberal—$500 for the best bale, $250 for the second, and $100 for the third.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says: Zack Royal, a young man from Sampson county, informs us that he was arrested on the 27th day of November, 1871, without warrant or process of law that he ever saw or knew of. A deputy marshal, with pistol in hand, ordered him to get into the wagon, where he was kept for a day or two, and no one was allowed to see him. He was brought to this city and lodged in jail without a hearing. He was in jail for about seven months.

Hardy Jones was convicted of the murder of Robert Miller at the Superior Court in New Berne on Thursday. The *Times* thus refers to it: The court room was crowded yesterday morning at the usual hour, 10 o'clock, to witness the trial of the old man, Hardy Jones, charged with the murder of Robert Miller, one of the guard deputised by Justice Brown to commit Jones to jail on the charge of larceny. The prisoner is an old man, apparently about fifty years of age. When arraigned before the bar he manifested the utmost indifference, and throughout the trial he bore himself like unto one of the old Stoics; his countenance was as immovable from signs of emotion or fear as that of Socrates when he took the fatal bowl of hemlock and put the poisoned challice to his lips; the face of the Rock of Gibralter never presented a more *solid* appearance. The jury were out about two hours when they returned and rendered a verdict of guilty.

A BANKRUPT STATE.

SOUTH CAROLINA UNDER CARPET-BAG RULE—MILLIONS OF DOLLARS STOLEN—ADMISSIONS OF A MEMBER OF THE GRANT REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

A Reporter of the New York *Tribune* has interviewed Col. M. R. Delany, a member of the South Carolina Republican State Executive Committee, who visited New York to raise money to aid in the election of Grant and Wilson and the Moses State ticket. Delany is an intelligent colored man, formerly on the staff of Gov. Scott. He is in the secrets or the "Ring" which has robbed South Carolina and bankrupted her treasury. He gives the following picture of the corruptions of his party:

Col. Delany said that the State was able to pay its liabilities, including the interest on the various classes of bonds, if the receipts from taxes and other sources were not stolen outright. The fortunes of Gov. Scott he estimated at $2,000,000, that of State Treasurer Niles G. Parker at $1,000,000, and others who were operating with them, including Land Commissioner Leslie and others of the State Ring at from $100,000 to $500,000: and these sums, he claimed, had been absolutely stolen from the State by these men. The school fund had been stolen, and the schools were closed in consequence. The prisons and the Penitentiary were leased because there was no money forthcoming for their support, and all of the county and town officers, and those of the State officials not in the Ring, had received no pay for a year or eigteen months past. Secretary of State Cardoza told Col. Delany that he had received no pay for a year past, and that he was compelled to borrow money wherewith to pay his board. Nearly $1,000,000 has been collected for taxes for the present fiscal year, and nearly the entire amount has been stolen. Had this been properly applied, the interest on the bonds could have been paid.

Two years ago Col. Delany resigned from the staff of Gov. Scott, because he did not wish to seem to be in collusion with plunderers. There were many in the Legislature whose votes could at any time be purchased, their price ranging from $100 to $1,000, although as much as $25,000 had been paid to secure the vote and influence of a leader in either House of Representatives or the Senate. One of the most prominent in this selling of votes was Maj. Gen. Whipper, a colored member of the House of Representatives, and Chairman of the committee on Ways and Means. For his influence in securing the passage of a bill in the interest of the Greenville railroad company, he received $12,000; for a similar transaction, $10,000; and it was generally understood that during the last session of the Legislature he cleared from $70,000 to $80,000. When Whipper went to Charleston at the end of the session, he deposited in a bank at one time $40,000; and he had previously deposited considerable sums—paid one wine, liquor and cigar bill alone of $1,200. To U. S. Senator Frederick A. Sawyer was due much of the corruption that has prevailed among the colored members of the Legislature. Most of these were ignorant; many of them were field hands; the great majority were unable to read or write and totally unacquainted with the modes of legislation. Nothing was easier than to procure their votes for an act which would put hundreds of thousands of dollars in the pockets of those for whose benefit it was passed. This was at a comparatively trifling outlay, the larger amounts being paid to white men who had control of the bill and to Gov. Scott, who signed it. Generally, however, the Governor was more or less interested in any bill the object of which was State plunder.—The colored men were apt scholars, however, and it was not long before a number of them began to demand and obtain a good price for their votes on all bills where plunder was intended or suspected. Things have now come to such a pass that something must be done or all semblance of government will disappear. The colored voters, comprising a majority of those in the State, were now fully alive to the necessity for a thorough reform in the State Government. This was clear from the overthrow of Scott, Parker, and the remainder of the State officers (except Cardoza, who was believed to be honest) at the last nominating Convention.

Col. Delany was asked what guarantee Gen. Moses and the other nominees would give that, if elected, they would not emulate Gov. Scott in stealing. He replied that first, there would not be much to steal, the credit of the State being at the lowest ebb; and, secondly, the Legislature would not pass such thieving bills as have disgraced that body in former years. The resources of the State were ample to meet its obligations under a Government decently administered, and he believed that the credit of South Carolina would yet be made good.

The folks of the "Meadow Mountain" region, near Grantsville, in Alleghany county, Md., have been considerably disturbed recently by the appearance of a panther in that section.

Miss Kellogg is said to have recently rejected the hand and heart of a Russian nobleman.

THE IMPRISONED KU-KLUX.

ALEX. H. STEPHENS'S APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT—REPLY OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL WILLIAMS.

The letter of Alex. H. Stephens to the President, asking for the exercise of Executive clemency in behalf of the Ku-Klux prisoners, and the reply of the Attorney-General are as follows:

Mr. Stephens's Appeal.

LIBERTY HALL, CRAWFORDSVILLE, GA., August 6, 1872.

To His Excellency U. S. Grant, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR SIR:—Of my own accord I make an appeal to you Excellency for clemency and mercy in behalf of all those prisoners now suffering in penitentiaries under sentence of courts in several States of the Union for a violation of the enforcement acts of Congress, under prosecutions founded upon the last named act. Not a single one of these parties is known to me, nor am I acquainted in the slightest degree with the nature or character of the charges brought against them, nor with the facts upon which the conviction of a single one of them was founded. My appeal is simply for clemency and mercy. It is founded upon these considerations:

First. My impression from what I have seen in the newspapers is that all these convictions rest upon prosecutions for offences committed before the passage of the Ku-Klux act. It is, I believe, well known that I was utterly opposed to all those combinations known as Ku-Klux organizations. I have all my life been for law and order. Without, therefore, saying anything about outrages of this sort, either in extenuation or condemnation, before the passage of the act of 1871 for their suppression by the Federal authorities, I repeat that my impression is that no one in whose behalf I make this application committed an offence for which he is now suffering after the passage of this act. This view of the case, it seems to me, should have weight with your Excellency.

Second. The great purpose of the government, it seems to me, has been accomplished. I believe that no one has any serious apprehensions of any further disturbances of this sort. Indeed, as said before, none, as I believe, have occurred since the passage of the act for their suppression by Federal authority.

Third. When the object of punishment upon the individual and upon society is accomplished, lenity should be the rule with all governments.

Fourth. Many of these parties, I understand, are infirm, a few of them old, several of them have families dependent upon them, all of them have suffered severely. For these reasons I ask you, by the authority vested in you, to grant them, one and all, a general pardon. I will present you with no view founded upon the constitutionality of the act under which they are suffering, or even of its doubtful constitutionality, but appeal to you to do, as Mr. Jefferson did with those who were imprisoned under the alien act of 1798, give them a release under the pardoning power wisely lodged in such cases in the hands of the Executive.

If, my dear sir, this petition cannot be granted, I trust it will not be deemed obtrusive. Let it be attributed solely to my deep sympathy for all who are in prison. This appeal I shall put in the hands of others, who, I hope, may, after giving it their endorsement, forward it to you.

Most respectfully,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, September 16, 1872.

Alexander H. Stephens, Esq., Crawfordsville, Georgia:

SIR—I have received your letter of the 6th ultimo, addressed to the President and by him referred to me, in which you ask that a pardon may be granted to all of those prisoners now suffering in penitentiaries under sentence of courts in several States of the Union for violation of the act of Congress generally known as the Ku-Klux act, or for violation of the enforcement acts of Congress under prosecutions founded upon the last named act. You represent that you are not acquainted in the slightest degree with the nature or character of the charges brought against them, nor with the facts upon which the conviction of a single one of them was founded. Your application seems to be based chiefly upon an impression that all the convictions rest upon prosecutions for offences committed before the passage of the Ku-Klux act, to which you subjoin as additional considerations that some of the parties are old and infirm, and have suffering families, together with an opinion that the purposes of the government have been accomplished and that no one has any serious apprehensions of any further disturbances. I have not examined the cases with particular reference to the time when the offences were committed; but as most, if not all the convictions were for conspiracies, which are continuing crimes, I take it for granted that the parties convicted were found guilty either of entering into conspiracies after the passage of the act or participation after that time in conspiracies previously formed. I am duly sensible of the sufferings produced by the imprisonment of the persons upon whose behalf you appeal for clemency, and sympathize with their families and friends; but the guilt of some of the parties is so great and so clear that I cannot, with a due regard for the administration of the law, recommend them as you desire for an indiscriminate pardon. Contrary to your opinion, well-informed persons in those localities where the Ku-Klux organizations are said to exist, inform me that they have grave apprehensions that other disturbances will occur, especially if there is less rigor than heretofore shown by the government in the punishment of lawlessness and crime.

Some time since the attention of the President was called to those prisoners from the Southern States confined in the Albany Penitentiary, and a reliable officer was forthwith dispatched to examine their cases, and his report thereon was, in some respects, favorable; but, as soon as the fact was known, certain journals circulating among those most likely to be affected by such representations, declared that the sole object of the President's action was to influence votes in the approaching election, and more than intimated that Ku-Klux outrages hereafter would go unwhipped of justice. I can assure you that the acts of Congress in question impose upon the President an unpleasant duty, and one which he would, if consistent with his official obligations, gladly avoid; and I know it would afford him great satisfaction if the Ku-Klux and other similar associations would disband themselves and, instead of cultivating the passions of hatred and revenge, cultivate peace and good feeling among all classes of the community.

I am happy to learn, as I do from various sources, that crimes by the Ku-Klux are less frequent than heretofore, in consequence of which there is a growing feeling of security among peaceable citizens, and this improved condition of things, I think, is due to a proper enforcement of the law; and while I am bound to say that so long as these crimes continue the offenders will be prosecuted with all possible promptitude and vigor, I have no hesitation in adding that when the President is satisfied that the danger from Ku-Klux violence has ceased, and that such unlawful associations have been abandoned, he will be ready to exercise Executive clemency in all cases in the most liberal manner. The cases of those who are in prison will be examined in due time, and to such as are found to have been the ignorant dupes and victims of designing men, as is alleged to be true in some cases, it is probable that a pardon will be granted; but the charge that some of these convicts have been guilty of shocking barbarities, and in some instances murder, renders it necessary to make a separate investigation and decision in each case. Very respectfully,

GEO. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney-General.

The Emperor William of Germany is an admirer of the character of George Washington to the extent of purchasing, as he did recently, a two-page letter written by that illustrious man, for the sum of $200.

Additional About the Credit Mobilier and Mr. Ames.

The New York *Sun* of Friday morning says:

The following statement reached the *Sun* office yesterday by the hands of Mr. John Wesley Nichols, Mr. Train's photographer.

ON THE OCEAN, EUROPE BOUND,
OFF NEW YORK, Sept. 7, 5

The Pacific Railway bill of 1864 I machined through Congress, saving it with forty-four Democratic votes, who never asked or received a cent. The Radicals were all on the make. Thad. Steven's share was seventy thousand.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

[From the Springfield Republican.]

Mr. Ames comes in with his promised denial, of course. He "gave" no stock to members of Congress to induce favorable legislation for the Pacific Railroad. But will he go on the stand, and, under oath, answer a few questions? Did he not offer to various members shares in his enterprise, with a guaranty that they should pay a generous profit? And did he not urge the taking of them again and again upon his associates? Did not some take them, and did not those who did have them realize handsome gains without running any risks in return? And was not the distinct understanding, nay, the positive assurance given that they should do so? Mr. Ames' denial is at least a subterfuge. It has all the moral character of a lie. His own undenied letters show this plain enough, and if Henry Wilson, Jas. G. Blaine, and Henry L. Dawes, and a dozen other members of Congress can be got to tell all they know on the subject, it will be proven beyond the shadow of a doubt before the whole world.

Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin (a Grant man,) made a speech in the House of Representatives on the 20th of March, 1868, from which we make the following extracts:

Of the manner by which said last act was passed, I care not to speak. It is of the act itself that I speak. Who voted for this amendment act it is impossible to ascertain, as the record shows that all attempts to obtain the yeas and nays on its final passage failed. We know this, that every interest of the people that was guarded in the first, was sacrificed in the second. We know that the security of the Government was subordinated to a mortgage, amounting to over sixty million dollars, that the reservation of any part of the bonds until the road shall be completed was repealed; also 5 per cent. net earnings to apply to liquidate the bonds, and the provision for applying the earnings of the road on Government transportation was also altered so as to require but one-half to be so applied, and all restriction as to amount of stock that any one man could hold was removed. The land grant was doubled, giving the different Pacific roads a territory, according to the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, "within one-fourth of twice the area of England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Guernsey, Jersey, the Isle of Man, and the Islands of the British seas, and less than a tenth of being equal to the French Empire proper, and nothing that the ingenuity of man could invent for their benefit was withheld. This is the present aspect of affairs.

* * * I believe I state nothing more than what is notorious when I say, that the Vice-President of the road has charged the company with five hundred thoutand dollars as having been expended in Washington to secure the passage of that act; claiming that the money was expended in a confidential way, and declining to furnish any vouchers.

* * * I will simply say that I state what is a notorious fact, that the Vice-President has claimed that he used the money in a confinential way in Washington. But there is one significant fact which I may be pardoned for adverting to, and it is this: that in this act of 1864, virtually voting away sixty million dollars of the people's money, the opponents of it in vain demanded the yeas and nays upon the final vote on agreeing to the report of the conference committee of the two Houses, and by which vote the bill was finally passed.

Senator Schurz in Philadelphia—He Addresses 35,000 People in German and English.

PHILADELPHIA, September 24.

Fifteen thousand Germans turned out to hear Carl Schurz speak in German at Concert Hall to-night. Every inch of standing room was occupied by an eager, attentive, and appreciative throng of Germans. After his speech in German he was escorted to the La Pierce House, where a grand serenade was given to him, and he is now addressing 20,000 people in English from the balcony of the hotel.

Governor Curtin's letter to-day drove the nails clear through Hartranft's coffin, and this grand ovation by 35,000 Germans and Americans to brave Carl Schurz clinches them on the other side.

The Hon. C. R. Buckalew at Wilkesbarre—He Addresses an Enthusiastic Audience of Eight Thousand Persons.

[By Telegraph to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WILKESBARRE, Sept. 24.

Mr. Buckalew addressed a very large political gathering here this evening. A procession of 3,000 equipped men escorted him to the Court house square, where for one hour he spoke to an audience of 8,000 people. His address was a thorough review of the situation in the Commonwealth.—He said that after traveling through every county in the State he found no one county in which the Cameronian ticket would not fall off heavily. In some counties the defections were numbered by thousands. Daniel Kalbfus of Mauch Chunk and A. J. Rogers of New York also spoke. The Administration party here is disintegrating every day, and it is said that Luzerne will give the heaviest majority for Buckalew next month that was ever given to any candidate. Gov. Curtin's letter has produced a marked effect among the Republicans of Wyoming Valley. A banner bearing the words, "A. Curtin rises for Buckalew and Reform," was borne at the van of the parade, this evening, and enthusiastically cheered.

Carpet-Baggers.

Theodore Tilton in a late number of his paper says:

The worst fire eaters, the hardest slave-owners, the most cruel slave drivers, and the politicians who made the most trouble in the South before the war were Northern men. The most scurrilous papers printed in the South like the Newbern Times are edited by Northern adventurers; considering these facts in connection with the fact that the carpet-bag governments have robbed the South of about two hundred million dollars, it is not wonderful that Southerners look somewhat coldly upon an increase of Northern immigration. Where is the Northern community that would welcome the population of Blackwell's Island, and put a premium upon the immigrants of Sing Sing? Try the broth yourself before complaining that the Southerners stomach does not take kindly to toad soup.

A race between a steam wagon and a trotting horse was witnessed at Rensalaer Park, Troy, the other day, the former winning the mile heat in 2:28.

The small-pox in a more than usually destructive form prevails along the North American coast, from Valparaiso to Panama. In one hospital at Santiago, Chili, fifty-six patients out of fifty-eight died. The disease is approaching Caliso.

On Sunday Mrs. Lottie Lee, wife of R. E. Lee, Jr., died at Romancocke, King William county, Va., of consumption, in the twenty-second year of her age. She was the daughter of R. B. Haxall, Esq., of Richmond, Va., and was married a little over a year ago.

You can buy samples from the ex-Emperor Napoleon's collection of jewels almost anywhere. A portion of them are announced for sale even in Bombay, where they are held for thirty lacs of rupees—about $1,500,000.

Hoopskirts have disappeared entirely from the Paris streets, and have, for a time at least, been relegated to the shades which contain the Dunstable bonnets and other fashionable frippers of the past.

MR. HASSAUREK'S SPEECH.

Extracts from the Address at Avondale.

HORACE GREELEY'S STATESMANSHIP—NEED OF RECONCILIATION FOR THE SOUTH—MORAL COURAGE OF THE LIBERAL CANDIDATE.

The following are extracts from the speech of Hon. Frederick Hassaurek, at Avondale, Ohio, on Wednesday evening of last week:

AN EXAMPLE FROM HISTORY.

Let me refer you to an example in modern German history. In 1866, the Prussian and the Bavarian, the Prussian and the Saxon, the Prussian and the Hanoverian, were arrayed in deadly conflict.—Children of the same race, they met each other in deadly strife, and shed each other's blood. The Prussian conquered, and the sting of defeat rankled deep in the breasts of the conquered. Curses, not loud but deep, were heard by the French agents all over Southern Germany, and many a Bavarian, many a Saxon, many a Hessian swore that he would rather be French than Prussian. Yet when the note of war was sounded from over the Rhine, and the columns of the invader threatened the soil of fatherland, where was the malignant spirit of 1868? It was forgotten, and side by side the Prussian and the Bavarian, the Prussian and the Saxon stormed the heights of Woerth and Weisenburg, and died in each other's arms for the common fatherland. [Cheers.]

Cannot such things be with us? [Applause.] From 1861 to 1865 a cruel war was waged between the two sections of our common country. It was a war between citizens, a terrible, fratricidal war. Blood flowed in streams, and the destroying angel was at work. The war ended. It ended seven years ago. The institution that had caused the war has passed away. The tenets upon which it was based have been abandoned. Those who commenced the war have paid for it dearly. There were sacrifices on both sides. There were brave men on both sides. The bones of both our dead bleach together under many a sod. Why should the living carry the old quarrel beyond the graves in which both our heroes are moldering? [Applause.] Life is short, and it has other objects to struggle for than the heart-burnings and resentments of the past. [Renewed applause.] Why can we not after the conflict of war enter into a bloodless and blissful rivalry of peace and vie with each other which of us; the North or South, will make the grandest strides on our new road to the peaceful conquests of modern progress and civilization. [Cheers.] Horace Greeley represents this sentiment. [Prolonged cheers.] The party of Gen. Grant does not. It was Horace Greeley to whom, although he was not my choice for the Presidency, I must do the justice to say that he originated the only statesmanlike proposition that was made during the whole of our reconstruction troubles: "Universal amnesty and universal suffrage." [Applause.]

"PUT YOURSELF IN HIS PLACE."

Put yourself in the place of those men, consider the feelings of a young Southerner who sees that his own father, an intelligent and perhaps an educated man, is not allowed to hold office, while his former unlettered field-hand may be elected a justice of the peace. What must be the feelings produced by this contrast on the young men of the South, who love their fathers and cannot understand that they have done wrong in defending what they, however erroneously, supposed to be their constitutional rights? Add to this the extortions, the rascalities, and the robberies practiced by the carpet-bag Governments, and you will be able to account to yourselves for the malignity of the Ku-Klux organizations, by which certain portions of the South have been infested. They are but men, and as somebody said, there is a good deal of human nature in man. [Laughter.] There are two sides to every question, and it behooves us, while condemning lawlessness and violence in whatever form it may present itself, not to disregard entirely the provocations under which the guilty parties have suffered.

I admit that such disorders are natural, and perhaps inevitable, during the period of transition which necessarily follows such a radical revolution as the events of the last few years have brought on the South. What I claim is that the evil results will continue while the evil causes are at work. Remove the causes, and the results will disappear. The disorders which the spirit of bitterness, of hatred, and revenge have produced, will disappear when that spirit itself has disappeared. Allay the bitterness and remove the resentment, and your object will be gained. If the bonds of fellowship can be restored, we shall need no more military interference and no Ku-Klux laws.

But you cannot restore good fellowship by asking the man whom you have conquered to get down on his knees and whiningly admit that he has been in the wrong, or by requiring him to beg your pardon for having been whipped by you. [Laughter.] That is not the way in which things are generally done. It is hard to make a schoolboy do that. It is almost impossible to get a man to do it. And you, yourselves, would despise a man for doing so. There are always, as I have said, two sides to each question in law as well as in war. Have you ever seen a litigant who did not suppose himself to be in the right? And so these Rebels thought they were in the right. We thought they were in the wrong. We knew they were in the wrong. But they, with the natural and universal perverseness of litigants, could not see it. They had been educated to believe that in seceding from the Federal compact they merely made use of a constitutional right. They looked upon the Union as a federation of sovereign and independent States. They fought for their mistaken idea and were defeated. You conquered them, you took away their slaves, you disfranchised the masters, you reconstructed them over and over again, and finally you remanded them to the tender mercies of the carpet-baggers, who devoured what was left of their substance. And now those men—

I mean the Greeley men among them, and not the Bourbons who assembled at Louisville the other day—come forward and accept your terms; they accept your platform; they recognize the validity of your Constitutional amendments; they subscribe to the equality of rights which the war has established. What more can they do, and what more will you exact?—Will you, as Scipio did to the Carthagenians, impose new terms and conditions upon them, or require them to be flayed alive by the leeches and thieves that are in possession of their bankrupt State Governments, or will you remember at last that revenge is human but forgiveness is divine? [Applause.] Will you remember at last that they, too, are Americans, and that if they are to love the country of their birth you must not give them stones for bread and serpents instead of fishes. [Applause.] Will you be magnanimous, as it behooves the victor to be, and stretch out the hand of fellowship to your countrymen, telling them in the language of Ruth, "Where thou lodgest, I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and the God my God." [Applause.]

INDIVIDUALISM.

I care less for Horace Greeley, the individual, than for the protest his election would be against that party despotism by which even the attempt, nay, the desire, to secure the nomination of another than the present incumbent, had been branded as treason to the party. [Applause.] Nominally the ideal American citizen is allowed to have a choice of his own inside as well as outside of his party, but in point of fact he must not even dare to breathe a disagreement from what their High Mightinesses, the rulers of his party, have, without consulting him, determined to look upon as a foregone conclusion. [Laughter.] We cannot expect our politics to change for the better until we develop a wholesome spirit of rebellion against party assumption and party despotism by vindicating the rights of the individual American citizens against the dictates of the few but well organized and skillful professionals who run the political machinery. [Applause.]

If I respect Horace Greeley for anything, it is for the courage and pluck he displayed on so many occasions by differing from the sentiments temporarily prevailing in his party and by doing or saying things which he considered right, although they were against the current of public opinion or not in accordance with the intolerant fancy or prejudice of the hour. [Cheers.] It takes a great deal of pluck and courage to do so.

There is a physical courage which may be displayed by a commander on the field of battle, who shrinks not at the critical hour from the awful responsibility he must assume, without time for reflection, and with defeat and disgrace as the inevitable result of a mistake. But there is a moral courage which may be manifested by the statesman who yields not to the popular clamor and prejudice of the hour, and, undisturbed by misrepresentation and abuse, sacrifices the prospects of his own personal advancement to the conviction that he can render an important service to his country. [Applause.] Give me the one for the field; give me the other for the Cabinet. The one may lead our armies to victory, but the other will heal the wounds of the war and give us again a truly united, a reconciled, a prosperous and happy country.—[Prolonged applause and cheers.]

A SINGULAR CASE.

A MAN A MURDERER FOR PERMITTING HIMSELF TO BE SHOT.

There is a charge of murder pending in the London courts against a man for permitting himself to be shot. The circumstances of the case are extraordinary in all respects. Two young German gentlemen, of respectable family, visited London, and in four days managed to expend the sum of $2,000 in the pursuit of pleasure. At the end of that time, having exhausted their money, they came to the conclusion that there was nothing left to them worth living for, and agreed to die together. A few lines of farewell were written to some young girls who had assisted them in their revelries, after which they locked their door and stripped themselves for death. One of the young men, named Paul May, stood up, and the other shot him through the breast. As May fell to the floor, his companion finished his work by shooting himself through the heart. It so happened that May was not mortally wounded, but is in a fair way of recovery, and when he is convalescent he is to be taken before the authorities to stand his trial for willfully murdering the companion who shot him, in accordance with the verdict rendered by the coroner's jury which investigated his case, as in England, where two persons mutually agree to committ suicide together, and only one dies, the survivor is held guilty of the murder of the one who died. Some of the greatest English judges have ruled that such is the law. The last trial of this kind occurred in the Old Bailey in 1838, when Benjamin Allison was indicted for the willful murder of Emma Cripps, a woman with whom he had been living. The two had agreed to commit suicide together, and drank three parts of a cup of laudanum each. The large quantity produced vomiting in the man, and he survived. These facts were proven on the trial, and the man was convicted of murdering the woman, and sentenced to death.

The Area of Washington City.

The area of the city of Washington, D. C., in acres is 6,110 94-100. A report made to Congress by the commissioner of public buildings some twenty or thirty years ago, shows that there were then twenty-one avenues and one hundred and sixteen streets on the plan of the city, which covered an area of two thousand six hundred and fifty-four acres, while the public reservations, &c., comprised five hundred and forty-one acres, one rood and twenty-nine perches. It will be seen from this that of the entire area of the city over one half is occupied by streets and public reservations, the exact amount being 3,195 acres, leaving 2,915 acres for dwelling houses, &c.—Since the date of the report above referred to several new streets have been opened, and no calculation is made in the above of the area covered by alleys. It is probably safe to say that considerably over one half of the area of the city is taken up by streets, avenues and alleys.

Robbed of $20,000 on a Railroad Train.

Joseph Ordish, of California, was robbed on a train of the Pan Handle Railroad last Friday of a pocketbook containing $10,000 in Treasury notes and $10,000 in notes.—He discovered his loss at Newark, Ohio, and thinks that he was robbed at Pittsburgh.

The grain crop of the Pacific Slope is reported as being unprecedented in the annals of that land of plentiful harvests. The wheat crop of Livermore and San Joaquin valleys, California, is estimated at from twelve to fifteen million bushels, which have all been gathered and bagged, and are now lying in heaps along the Central Pacific railroad, awaiting transportation.—One field in Livermore valley covers sixty-eight thousand acres, or over one hundred and six square miles, and has yielded forty bushels of first-class wheat to the acre.—Within seven days the wheat yield of that large farm was standing stacked within sight of the railway, in the hempen sacks commonly used for sending grain to market, and the cost of the sacks for that farm alone was $30,000.

A few weeks ago the creek under the great Natural Bridge in Virginia suddenly disappeared, and subsequent investigation demonstrated the fact that the stream emptied itself into the earth through a number of newly formed fissures of unknown depth.

Blondin, the acrobatic hero of Niagara, is still delighting the Englishmen with his astonishing but foolhardy feats. The other day, at Syndenham, he walked a rope 500 feet long, and 80 feet from the ground, cladd in a heavy armor. Although a high wind was blowing, he was daring enough to walk the rope blindfolded afterward in a sack, then with his agent on his shoulders, capping the whole by cooking an omelet while poised in the middle of the rope.

A newly elected Squire in this vicinity having occasion the other day to perform the marriage ceremony for the first time, got the affair considerably mixed, and wound up by saying:

"Suffer little children to come unto them!"

At which the bride remarked—"Thank you. John let's go; that's all we want."

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The Culture of the Hair.—Just as surely as a soil infested with Canadian thistles can be made to produce fine crops of golden grain, the scalp now sparsely covered with harsh, dry, unmanageable hair can be made prolific of silken tresses. All that is necessary to effect the change in either case is the *right kind of fertilizer.* Leaving the agricultural chemists to determine how the barren land shall be made fruitful, we positively assert that Lyon's Kathairon is unequaled as a *fertilizer and beautifier of the hair.* Twenty-five years of success is the basis of this unqualified statement. During that time it has been used by many millions of both sexes, and the first instance in which it has failed to fulfill the expectations of a rational purchaser has yet to be discovered. It will not cause hair to grow on a varnished gourd; but wherever the roots of the hirsute fibers remain undisturbed it will cause them to put forth new shoots, and in all cases where the hair has become thin it will increase its volume.

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1872.

CAPE FEAR AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

The Executive Committee of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association have the pleasure of announcing the following General and Special Premiums for Field Crops to be awarded at the Fourth Annual Fair of the Association, in the Fall of 1872:

FIELD CROPS.

COTTON.

For largest crop of Cotton upon four (4) acres or more of upland, with statement of quality of soil, mode of cultivation, amount and kind of manure used, the time of planting and variety of cotton; the land to be measured and the yield to be vouched for by affidavit—one bale to be exhibited:

1st Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value..$50
2nd " " " " .. 30
3rd " " " " .. 20

For largest crop of Cotton upon one (1) acre of land, regulations same as above:

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$25

For largest crop of Cotton on one acre by a boy not over eighteen years of age—Medal and $20

For second largest crop..... 15
For third " 10

CORN.

For largest crop of Corn grown upon four (4) acres of upland. Regulations same as for Cotton; two (2) bushels to be exhibited as sample:

1st Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value..$50
2nd " " " " .. 30
3rd " " " " .. 20

For largest crop of Corn grown upon one (1) acre of land, same regulations as above:

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$25

For largest crop of Corn on one acre made by